

Maclean's

LETHAL
BLOOD:
TRANSFUSIONS
AND AIDS



One Lived, One Died

**Two
Canadian
Women
And Their
Tortured
Links To
David
Koresh**





In Canada, we briefly considered calling it the Hockey.

Instead, we called it the Golf which is a pretty odd name for a car so well suited to the Great White North.

A completely new design, the Golf's many innovations are of

particular interest to the Canadian motorist. (Even those whose knowledge of stick handling goes no further than the deft operation of a manual transmission.)

To improve handling and traction

during both Canadian driving seasons (winter and construction), the new Golf sports an independent suspension and advanced axle kinematics.

Indoors it seems very nearly as

large as the great Canadian outdoors.

And three advanced new engine designs (two gasoline and one diesel) let you control more horses than a stable groom for the RCMP.

Priced around \$11,500, the new Golf is unparalleled north of the forty-ninth parallel.

So why the name Golf? Actually it was derived from the German for Golf Stream.

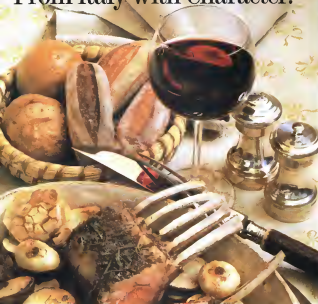
Which is probably just as well. After all, while Germans may have a knack for engineering fine automobiles, nobody knows Hockey like Canadians.



The new Golf

Prices from the price as listed on MSRP for 2 door GL model with 5 speed manual transmission. 4 door GL model shown. Options, freight, dealer fees and taxes extra. Dealer may sell for less.

From Italy with Character.



The full-bodied red wine with the radi of lamb is a Barolo from Piedmont. We could as easily have chosen a Brunello di Montalcino from Tuscany or a Valpolicella Amarone from Veneto. After all, the 20 regions of Italy produce more varieties of fine wine than any other country. And they complement anything.



Italian Wines. Quality is the Art of Life.

COURTESY OF VINO. TOP: JEFFREY MAYER

Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE MAY 3 1992 VOL. 18 NO. 18

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COVER ONE LIVED, ONE DIED

Ottoman's Glynis Ottman and Sinclair's Monette Sinclair come from different backgrounds, but beneath their differences lay similar experiences of troubled family lives that propelled both women into the psychic grip of David Koresh's apocalyptic religious cult in Waco, Texas. Ottman was not among the 80 or so cult followers who died last week after an armed 51-day standoff with U.S. federal agents ended in a hellish inferno that destroyed Koresh's compound. Sinclair was. — 16

MEDICINE

LETHAL BLOOD

The Red Cross began selling blood for the presence of HIV in 1983. And according to Ottawa, 200 adults and 14 children in Canada had come down with AIDS by last January as a result of tainted blood. Of those, 237, all of them adults, have died and the Red Cross is now facing about 160 lawsuits. — 40



WORLD UNDER SUSPICION

From Cyprus and Bosnia to Cambodia and Somalia, Canadian peacekeepers have disappointed observers in often difficult and dangerous circumstances. But the recent, violent deaths of two Somali civilians after confrontations with Canadian soldiers have cast a pall over the Forces' reputation. — 58

LETTERS

'A big mistake'

What! No more Canada House in London? When Canada shuts down? Charles Gordon writes, April 10. It is difficult enough to remind Britain and the rest of the Western world that Canada exists, and to move our headquarters to a less prominent site will cut help. That building is as much a part of Trafalgar Square as the pigeons. In time of war, Canada House was a meeting place and a source of pride to thousands of our servicemen. The "voluck waucho" are making a big mistake. But, as Gordon points out, it all boils down to a lack of daring, imaginative leadership in Canada.

Gaynell Skirley,
Calverton, Ont.

Who are all these fearful people Charles Gordon talks about? I talk to a lot of people every week across Canada and I haven't met them. Nowhere does Gordon refer to the simple economic fact that government spending, and the taxation and borrowing needed to fund it, is widely out of control and needs to be reduced—quickly. We are not fearful people; we do take risks, we do expand, we do innovate, at least in the private sector. The only paralysis and fear will come from those unwilling to be more knowledgeable and efficient in a highly competitive global economy.

Tim Elmer,
Vancouver

Charles Gordon's views are right to the point. They resemble my anger and despair at our political elite's lack of vision and leadership. As a Canadian, my heart bleeds at the thought of the seemingly systematic dismantling of our current research and technological capabilities. In the current shuffling down of the country by the result of a hidden political agenda as in the consequences of being led by brainless men and lawyers, instead of by those who really outside in the creation of wealth and the improvement of the quality of life.

Paul André Lemay,
Gatineau, Ont.

Charles Gordon believes that our political leaders are afraid to say "yes" to new and wonderful projects. Do he ever stop to think that perhaps it is because politicians have for years been saying "yes, yes, yes" to profitable spending and that, respectively, we now have no choice but to start saying "no"?

David McLean,
Ottawa



Canada House— as much a part of Trafalgar Square as the pigeons

'Not good news'

The fact that Christianity is still influential and powerful among Canadians is not good news ("God is alive," Cover, April 12). In advanced and developed societies such as Canada's, religion should not have an important place because it is a very conservative and orthodox force that slows down human development in all aspects. Religious values and beliefs undermine certain rights and freedoms that should be guaranteed to people. Christianity treats women as inferior beings, while homosexuals are considered unnatural. I think that science, technology and secular human values should guide us in achieving our ultimate goals—wisdom and peace.

Joan Myke Poon,
Newark, Que.

Most Canadians are Christians. Well, what do you know? What did you expect people to say when they were asked? The gallantry of pollsters never ceases to amaze. They asked the wrong question to my people: believe in God and in Jesus Christ is to say that they believe in growth and that water runs down hill. They should have asked people what action they do to put into action their belief (or not). I would imagine that 99 per cent of those who said that they were Christians would have said nothing. Most Canadians are secular humanists, joining by their actions. Their Christianity is a veneer.

Rev. Richard B. Lamb,
Westminster Presbyterian Church,
Parsippany, Ont.

I was very impressed by the special report Maclean's published on The Religion Poll done by the Angus Reid Group. You have shed a wad within the media, which is usually silent on such topics. Thank you for not just including the main line demonstrations, but for presenting a fair and accurate portrayal of the evangelical conservative churches. This is one of the few studies I have read that does not depict all Bible literalists as wild-eyed angry fundamentalists.

Donald Walter,
Youth Pastor, Bayview Church,
Pickering, Ont.

I am saddened that we have to gull the public to ascertain if they are believers in Christ, and most especially by the fact that many people are quiet about their beliefs because they fear ridicule and scorn. Perhaps this is exactly why we need to read articles in Maclean's about "Who was Jesus?" in Christmas (Cover, Dec. 20) and "God is alive" at Easter, and perhaps that's why we've become the religious system for our failures.

Edith Gagliardi,
Thompsonville, Ont.

CLARIFICATION

In the April 13 issue, Maclean's mistakenly identified the first wife of Kathryn Lee, chairman, Children's Promise, as the daughter of former Alberta premier Brian Manning. The error arose from information that confused the identities of the former premier and another man of the same name.

Letter may be continued. Please include your address and daytime telephone. Write Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Maclean Media, Box 177, Don Mills, Ontario, Ont. M3B 1A7. Order (416) 223-7720.

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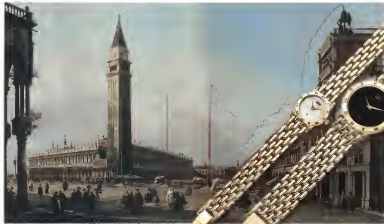
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OPENING NOTES

Capturing a suspect in cold type, a star wardrobe is born and God and mammon tangle

JUMPING THE GUN

While the wheels of justice grind slowly, events on the publishing front sometimes leave with greater haste. Publisher Little Brown and Co. (Canada) Ltd. has already



Bernardine's agent, Anne

signed Pamela and Stephen Williams to write a true-crime book about the murders of southern Ontario teenagers Krivick, Pechak and Leslie Williams. In February, police charged 28-year-old Paul Bennett with 13 offences in connection with other sexual assaults and raped his in a suspect in the Pechak and Mahoney murder investigations, but he has not been charged in these two cases. Under the Williams, 45, is presiding



ing ahead, and so in Toronto independent film producer William Marshall, who bought an option on movie rights for the book. Williams said that he intends to produce an intriguing investigation account of the case—and that requires an early start. "The movie is part to see Norman Mailer's *The Executioner's Song* or Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood*—not the instant-book reputation that come out of the tabloid world. It's fairly early on the West Coast movie of the week approach," he said. Still, with a case that involves rape, sexual violence and murder, Williams already has plenty of explosive material

POP MOVIES

Top movies in Canada, ranked according to boxoffice receipts (during the week days ending on April 22) (In brackets, number of screens/weeks showing.)

1. *Indecent Proposal* (R) (52) \$1,665,280
2. *Boyz n the City* (R) (1) \$228,942
3. *Beating Heart* (R) (1) \$249,809
4. *The Insider* (R) (2) \$284,348
5. *The Crying Game* (R) (28) \$275,641
6. *Cop and a Half* (M) (28) \$272,405
7. *Caligula* (R) (27) \$268,346
8. *The Informant* (R) (1) \$164,737
9. *Print of the Beast* (R) (25) \$138,321
10. *Tomb Raider* (M) (25) \$135,400

SOURCE: EXHIBITOR RELATIONS

MOVIES

BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

1. *Headhunter*, Timothy Ferriss (M)
2. *"I" is for Judgment*, Sue Grafton (S)
3. *See Clear*, John Grisham (S)
4. *Trying to Love Pappy*, Jerry Jerry (S)
5. *Green Grass, Running Water*, Michael Ondaatje (S)
6. *The English Patient*, Michael Ondaatje (S)
7. *Graffiti & Solitude*, Mark Borchardt (S)
8. *River God*, Robert Smith (M)
9. *A Season in Purgatory*, Desmond Dimes
10. *The Bridges of Madison County*, Robert Waller (S)

NONFICTION

1. *Preparing for the Twenty-first Century*, Paul Kennedy (S)
2. *Women Who Run With the Wolves*, Clarissa Pinkola Estés (S)
3. *Spirits of Survival*, Jane Jacobs (S)
4. *Silencing Gears*, Paula Davis (S)
5. *The Devil Delivered*, James Sallis (S)
6. *Healing and the Mind*, Neil Murray (S)
7. *Post-Opium Society*, Peter Gougeon (S)
8. *Unlikely Warriors*, George Williams (S)
9. *Paradise Lost*, Tompkins (S)
10. *A World Waiting to be Born*, M. Scott Peck (S)

(S) = Science fiction

Compiled by Ronan Behar

PEZ-O-RAMA



PEZ CHARACTERS

- * More than 200 characters have graced the top of PEZ dispensers. The biggest sellers include Mickey Mouse, the loopy waiter and Santa Claus.
- * The rascal PEZ tops include Frankensteins, a jester and the adorable Males-A-Fair model, which is worth over \$500.
- * There is a half-dozen the Moose PEZ dispenser, but none of his cartoon sidekick, Rocky the Flying Squirrel.

THE WORLD OF PEZ

- * PEZ is marketed in over 90 countries and the company has factories in Austria, Hong Kong, China, Mexico, Hungary and Slovakia—the source of most of the PEZ sold in Canada.
- * The giant PEZ Candy Line, history, based in Orange, Conn., serves only the U.S. market.

THE BIRTH OF PEZ

- * PEZ is an abbreviation of *peppermint*—the German word for peppermint.
- * Hans first marketed PEZ candy in Austria in 1927 as a mint substitute for smokers. But he did not introduce the dispenser until the late 1940s.

WORD FOR WORD BUSINESS VERSUS THE BISHOPS

Last week, in a pre-budget letter, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce urged federal Finance Minister Donald Macdonald to slash government spending. A day earlier, the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops issued a pastoral message offering decidedly different economic advice. Highlights from both documents.



"The deficit must be reduced to the point where we can use the debt being repaid. Whatever sacrifices this entails must be made now." (The Chamber)



"Widespread unemployment is a growing wound in Canadian society." (The Bishops)



"We urge you to further reduce U.S. benefits. We strongly recommend you initiate immediate changes to encourage awareness of the cost of the health care system to the user." (The Chamber)



"Could governments not contain public cynicism by taking more early those corporations and individuals who have prospered during the recession?" (The Bishops)



"Many of our members have been opposing the benefits of the Free Trade Agreement and we look forward to the conclusion of the North American Free Trade Agreement." (The Chamber)



"Most Canadians remain skeptical, if not openly hostile, to agreements which we seem to multiply human suffering for millions of Canadians and Third World workers." (The Bishops)

PASSAGES

RETRACING: CBC Radio announcer Alan Millward, 73, currently on host of *As It Happens*, after 45 years with the corporation, effective on June 30. His rich narrative voice, sagacity and humor have been hallmarks of the current affairs program since he joined it in 1978, working with successive interviewers Barbara Frum, Elizabeth Gray and Michael Kung'it. He has been host of many other shows, including *Peek As Not* his own music series, *Midland Manor*. He will continue part time on *As It Happens* in his roles of "Toronto AL" reading Christmas classics, and "Frost, Pechak AL," a summer story feature.

AWARDED: To Canada's National president and former clerk of the House Council Paul Trelley, the highest rank in the Order of Canada, a compensation by Gov. Gen. Ray Chaudhury in Ottawa. Promoted within the order to companion were former Ontario lieutenant-governor John Aird, John Boudet, chairman of the Security Intelligence Review Committee and owner of Toronto's CTSO-TV, and Geraldine Trelley, professor emerita of social work and materials science at the University of Toronto.

DEED: Union organizer Cesar Chavez, 66, of aqueduct farm life, in San Luis, Ariz. Founder and leader of the United Farm Workers union, Chavez pulled the exploitation of the mostly Mexican migrants in the fields of the U.S. southwest. He led a North American grape boycott in the 1960s.

DEED: Mexican comic actor Cantinflas, 81, of long career, at Los Angeles City Hall. Born Mario Moreno Marín, he cost the anti-apartheid movement a fine ally during the 30 years the organization was based in South Africa.



From, on the 1958 Oscar winning movie *Around the World in 80 Days*



1993 STUDENT WRITING CONTEST

sponsored by the Canadian Council of Teachers of English

Each year, Maclean's In-Class Program sponsors a Student Writing Contest to promote excellence in writing. Open to students registered full- or part-time in a secondary school program, the contest honors the memory of Diane Thompson, a long-time ICP teacher and supporter.

AWARDS

First Prize - \$500

Second Prize - \$350

Third Prize - \$150

ASSIGNMENT

Submit a 1,000-word essay on one of these subjects:

- 1) Racism in Today's Society
- 2) Violence in Today's Society
- 3) Why Tourists Should Visit My Community

Mail your submissions to: Maclean's In-Class Program Writing Contest, 777 Bay Street, 8th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A2.

CONTEST RULES

- Entries must be postmarked no later than **June 30, 1993**. Submissions must not exceed 1,000 words, and must be typewritten, double spaced and stapled in the upper left hand corner. Handwritten entries and those illegibly typed will not be judged. A covering sheet must be stapled to the front of each entry, listing the student's name, address, telephone number, age and grade, as well as the school name and a teacher, telephone number and teacher's name.
- Entries are restricted to one submission per student. All entries must be the original unpublished writing of the student, and may not be edited by teachers or other adults. Entries must be submitted exclusively to the 1993 Maclean's In-Class Program in Student Writing Contest. All entries become the property of Maclean's In-Class Program.
- Receipt of submissions will be acknowledged only if a stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed with the entry. Please keep a copy of your submissions. Mail attempts will not be returned.
- Judging will take place during the summer. The judging panel consists of the Editor-in-Chief of Maclean's In-Class Program representative and the president of the Canadian Council of Teachers of English.
- Only winners will be notified, by mail, in September, 1993. The judging committee reserves the right not to award any of the prizes if the quality of the submissions is deemed unsatisfactory.

Employees, their family members, agents of Maclean's (Penguin Limited's Educational Division), and family members of the COTE's executive board are not eligible.

If you would like to be on our mailing list to receive notification of future contests, more information about the In-Class Program, or a copy of last year's winning essay, call our toll-free number at 1-800-668-1951, Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., EST. (In Toronto call 596-5514)



COLUMN



A damning indictment of politicians' behavior

BY DIANE FRANCIS

It's not the economy, it's government spending, stupid. That's what I have been saying for years that, suddenly, politicians, both left and right, are beginning to admit. The "D" word is every where. Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells wants a mandate from voters to take on his overpaid public-sector employees. They can deliver talk about deficit-cutting, but, surprisingly, Premier Bob Rae of Ontario has become a born-again deficit fighter, along with other spiritual pioneers. Long over due, this newly acquired fiscal responsibility has only happened because, in a series of secret meetings with prominent businessmen, he and other premiers were persuaded by representatives of the Business Council on National Issues (BCNI) that their spending threatens to destroy Canada's economy, reputation and social progress.

The closed-door sessions were held at the request of the Ontario-based BCNI, whose membership includes chief executives of 141 big businesses. Each of the provincial leaders, at separate meetings, received copies of a confidential report chock-full of "Canada's Looming Debt Crisis." The message is not light bedtime reading. "Canada's public finances have been deteriorating for over 10 years and we are in danger of spending out of control," the report declares. "We are entering dangerous territory. Canada's ability to borrow will eventually come into question. When this happens, the economic consequences will be far more painful than any thing Canadians have endured so far."

But consequences will be much more of the same. Always loose and ever excessive and have resulted in mass unemployment, a lifeless business environment and down falling tax revenues. Apart from raising the consciousness of politicians, the report is a damning indictment of their behavior. Particularly damning is the fact that nothing in this report is new, and for Bob Rae to suddenly realize the error of his ways is a result

of reading it proves his inadequacy to manage 48 per cent of this country's economy that he is not the only one without qualities. He has simply caused the most damage so far with what, at one time, he called a personal "13-hour-a-day" regime. It is clear that the BCNI described in one of the world's worst government deficits.

Perhaps politicians become convinced because of what this otherwise laudable to be the worst of a political crisis. The use of such phrases in "now for the alarm" and "deficit crisis." Perhaps it was because representatives from the Street brokerage houses were an astute and learned presence in a set certain times that the world's leaders were becoming worried about Canada's financial stability because, by a BCNI prediction, our finances and debts are the world's worst for an unbalanced nation.

The council report begins, "As leaders of Canada's major enterprises, we are alarmed at the state of our country's public finances and worried about what the future could bring if Canada is not taken quickly to prevent federal and provincial governments' deficits." It states, "If growth averages only two per cent and interest rates are two per cent higher than an-

swered, overall government debt would approach 160 per cent of gross domestic product by 1995—a level 25 per cent higher than the highest rate experienced by any advanced industrial country." If the BCNI's forecast proves correct, Canada will no longer be an advanced industrial country, but the next Argentina, as a currency and debt crisis will force entrepreneurs and talented people out of the country in the United States. This has already begun to happen.

And in the past three years, debts drastically reduced economic growth. The total public-sector debt, states the BCNI, is now a staggering \$600 billion, or 90 per cent of the economy. Among developed nations, according to a BCNI chart, only Belgium, Italy and Ireland have higher per capita gross public debts. At the same time, Canadian government and private businesses combined run a deficit in transactions with other countries. Says the council report, "This is because our governments have gone deeper into debt, they have been borrowing heavily from foreigners." The priorities are mostly to blame.

This year's combined federal/provincial deficits will total \$60 billion, predicts the BCNI, or eight per cent of the economy. It continues, "Canada is threatened by the possibility of a serious loss of confidence in domestic and international financial markets. Already there are worrisome signs." Credit rating agencies have downgraded several governments and lower interest rates are threatened, says the BCNI. The lower the rating, the higher the interest rates governments must pay to borrow because they have become riskier prospects. Worst of all, Canada already relies more on foreigners to live. It has lost its status as one of the world's 24 self-sufficient countries, the BCNI report says, along with \$300 billion out of \$600 billion in debt was borrowed abroad.

The report rightly argues that spending cuts not make, are needed. As a proportion of the gross domestic product, Canadians pay 10 per cent more taxes than Americans pay. Don't the United States increased taxes to control its fully loaded health care system, like Canada's, to all in citizens, American would still pay five to six per cent less in taxes than Canadians, the BCNI calculates. That in itself is incentive, considering that the U.S. government cut only programs all the other social programs. The report also supports the health annual letters on tax. Canadian governments already lose less for each year more money than the deficit countries in the north.

Premier Rae recently remarked to a businessman that he didn't realize the seriousness of the situation. Such an admission is a first in Canadian history. Even with the leadership in this country, Rae has never been criticizing and formulating policies without even the most elementary understanding of fundamental problems. Politicians should have to pass exams before being allowed to run for office. At the very least, the Business Council on National Issues report should be required reading for every elected official in this country.



"I didn't know God until I met David Koresh."

—Gladys Ottman

Two Canadian women followed different paths to Waco's Ranch Apocalypse

COVER

ONE LIVED, ONE DIED



*'Twas hard to leave that loving place
Where the word of God abides.*

For Gladys Ottman, it's still hard to leave the "loving place," as she calls the Branch Davidians compound in Waco, Texas, in the desert that she scrolls on bits of scrap paper. The compound became a smoking ruin, a few days after the self-declared messiah, David Koresh, and more than 60 of his followers. Fortunately for Ottman, she left Koresh's compound 35 days before it exploded and burned. But as she left last week in a Salvation Army bus to Waco, retracing the journey that brought her all the way from Toronto, Ont., to the fiery apocalypse on the Texas plain, she would not disavow the man who drew her there. For her, the word of God still abides with Koresh—even in

death. "My lovely," she says with a quiet but chilling insistence, "is with David and his followers."

Nowhere Sinclair cannot speak for herself. Like Ottman, she just moved from Canada to Waco to give herself over fully to the Davidians' message of ecstasy and redemption—and to Koresh's seductive, personal spell. But unlike Ottman, Sinclair did not escape from the flames that engulfed Mount Carmel, as the Davidians called the sprawl of wooden buildings in which they were sequestered on April 19. Her body almost certainly lay amid the ashes and rubble through which survivors were carefully picking their way last week.

Two women are dead, the other died in many respects, they could have hardly been more different. Gladys Ottman, born 47 years ago in the hardworking mining community of Timmins, lived in small towns and cities across southern Ontario, from Dresden to Port Credit to Oshawa. Nowhere Sinclair, three weeks shy of her 30th

birthday when Mount Carmel burned, was born in a little town with the poetic name of Halfway Tree, on the outskirts of Kingston, Jamaica. Her journey to Waco took her through Montreal, Ontario and Toronto. Ottman's life, by her own account, has been marked by poverty, family breakdown and personal tragedy. Sinclair, in contrast, grew into a bright young woman who was clever enough to win university scholarships and capable enough to establish on an international cover as a linguist, translator and teacher.

But because their obvious differences by similarities that propelled both women into the psychic grip of Koresh's cult. As a young girl, Ottman now says she endured years of sexual abuse. And she describes her home life as sometimes violent. Sinclair was also traumatized by a troubled home and the breakup of her family. Ottman's childhood abuse led to a lifelong obsession with sex that left her vulnerable to Koresh's manipulation of his followers' sexual weakness-

es. In a series of scorching interviews last week in Miami, she told *Newsweek* that she would gladly "have been a wife to him"—even though she was more than twice the age of the 23-year-old cult leader. And Sackler, according to friends, enjoyed flaunting her sexuality and got involved with the 120 widows at least partly because she was sexually drawn to Koresh. "She fell in love with him," says Charles Price, a Canadian who knew both Sinclair and Koresh in the mid-1980s and is now pastor of a Branch Davidian church in Alabama.

Together, their stories shed light on the intense personal passions that led to last week's televised Armageddon in Texas. Koresh and other Davidian leaders, including his astrophysicist guru and lover, Luis Rodas, treated Olmstead as a significant recruiting ground for their increasingly erratic sect. In pri-

"He gets them tired out and brainwashes them. Their brains were gone."

—Gladys Olmstead

visioned that he was the messiah, and he revealed biblical teachings to preach that he had the right to possess both his disciples' minds—and their bodies. Koresh was not alone: The women he had sex with were as old as 67 and as young as 13. In Gladys Olmstead and Norwelle Sackler, he found two more convinced women ready to accept his self-serving teachings as the revealed word of God.

Gladys Olmstead lived in an extremely religious community from early childhood. Her parents were both young Salvation Army supporters who emigrated from Italy to Ontario in 1918 in search of work. They settled in Timmins, where her father worked underground as the MacIntyre mine just outside town, and eventually bought 180 acres of bush land. It was a hard existence, which became even harder after her father died while on his fishing in 1937. Gladys, one of 16 children, was just 12 at the time, and she says, already being subjected to regular abuse that lasted from age 9 to her mid-teens. Like so many children at that era, she, who



Norwelle as a young girl (above left), with sister, Dorothy, and brother Raymond as a kindergarten (right); childhood friend and sister-in-law Jeffrey (left) as a shy little girl



Audie Ellen Olmstead as a child with brother David (above); Gladys Olmstead as a young woman (right) and her work in her lawyer's office in Waco before and after that accused for life

wild to me about the traumatic events in years. When she finally told her mother and a friend, she says, "They believed me and said that they had all wondered what I was going through, why I couldn't react to people and why my nerves were so bad."

After her father's death, her mother moved the family south, first to Dallas, Tex., and then to Fort Creek, in Utah. Gladys Olmstead's mother, she says, the men drank, fought and beat her brother. He rejected her and even depressed her of food, leaving her with a sense of worthlessness. "I became bitter," she says. "I hated my mother for what she was putting on through. These things scar you for life."

Olmstead was 21 when she married her husband, Ralph, like she, the result, a kind, quiet man who didn't smoke or drink. He was also 13 years older than she. Gladys Olmstead had become a Seventh-day Adventist in Timmons after meeting a family there that supported the church, and she persuaded her new husband to adopt her beliefs. They built a house in Denden and settled down to a comparatively stable and moderately normal life. Ralph drove a truck for a living, and the couple had five children: In 1960, though, Ralph Olmstead had a heart attack and could no longer work, leaving the family to eke out a living in a small town in Utah, just east of Timmons. That put them close to the Seventh-day Adventist Church, located on King Street in Oshawa. The Olmsteads were active members of the church, whose followers do not smoke, drink alcohol, dance, gamble or eat meat, and teach that the second coming of Christ is imminent. More recently, for Olmstead's father, the Branch Davidians originated as a splinter group that broke off from the church in California in 1974. Their founder, Victor Harnet, believed that Christ could not return to earth until a pure church was established. Even though the two groups have no formal links and the Seventh-day Adventists vigorously oppose Harnet's teachings, the Davidians often target Adventists as potential recruits.

Beneath the surface calm of the Olmstead life in Oshawa, however, lay more troubles. Gladys's son Paul died of a brain tumor in 1973 at the age of 23, and two years later her husband died as well. Both men suffered painful, lingering deaths, and Olmstead's 45-year-old son, David, now says that her mother was profoundly disturbed by them. "The deaths were so close together and so drastic," says David Olmstead, who owns a maintenance and janitorial business in Cobourg, Ont. "It's a real loss to a family when a person takes a year to die and another person takes a year and a half. It makes people vulnerable." In Gladys Olmstead's case, she became vulnerable to missionaries from the Branch Davidians who were seeking converts.

For her family and close friends, Norwelle Sackler will always be remembered as "Lobey," the enduring nickname that her brother Raymond coined for her in childhood. Born in the foothills of Jamaica's Blue Mountains, she came to Montreal in 1965 at the age of 10. The Sacklers at first did not know anything about her humble downtown bungalow to a new comfortable home on Northcliffe Avenue in the city's Notre-Dame-de-Grace district. The four children attended Victoria Primary School, where Norwelle was a shy little girl who did very well. "Her teachers loved her," recalls Jeffrey Sackler, a child hood friend who later married Norwelle's sister. "It was obvious even we knew that Lobey was a lot better than most other little kids."

The family members were rapidly attending services at the Seventh-day Adventist Church in neighboring Wainwright. And young Norwelle was the most ardent, donating her weekends to church activities. The family seemed happy and even relatively prosperous. That trouble was already brewing below the surface. Norwelle's sister Dorothy Ford recalls that her father did not live up to the strict ideals of his church. "He was a womanizer," she says now. "He lived a life, going to church and pretending to be something that he wasn't." Four years after the family moved to Montreal, the parents organized Norwelle's birthday. Douglas Sackler, sent the girl, then 14, to her wish for a dress, a name named Nanna Brown.

Brown became a second mother to Norwelle, but the trauma of the two lives have had a deep effect on the girl. Dorothy Ford says that her family's early troubles may explain what eventually drew Norwelle to the Davidians. "We made her feel as children," says Ford. "There's no doubt about that. And maybe Lobey felt the hurt and the way of us, and she was a girl of an even realized at the time. Maybe Lobey just wanted to find some place where she belonged." Another sister, Audrey, voiced a similar thought. "She

KORESH UNDER SIEGE

DAY 1 THE STANDOFF BEGINS



On Feb. 26, more than 100 hours of the standoff ended in public. Just weeks after that authorities came out and the mid-1980s in a winning from an ATP undercover agent that the cultists, who numbered about 120, knew it—and were prepared for—the impending assault.

DAY 3 FAILED NEGOTIATIONS

After talks with the FBI, cult leader David Koresh agreed to surrender peacefully if a loud radio station broadcasts a 60-minute religious message from him. Authorities comply, but the meeting session goes out on the airwaves. But Koresh later changes his mind, saying that God had told him to resist a sign. The FBI quotes Koresh as saying: "We're ready for war. Let's get it on." It is the first of several times that Koresh demands a quick and bloodless end to the crisis.



DAY 22 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

After a week of shining bright lights at the compound each night, the sports sleep in the pressure by blasting music and raising through loudspeakers. The cultists are subjected to blaring tapes of Tibetan chants, pop songs, revivals, Christmas carols and screaming rabbles being slaughtered. FBI special agent Jeffrey Jensen later describes the audio assault as "a progression in terms of negotiation."



designed to "keep [the cultists] from being able to sleep" and to "break down some of [Koresh's] control over them."



"COMING OUT"

*IT WAS HARD TO LEAVE THAT LOVING PLACE
WHERE THE WORD OF GOD ABIDES.*

*I'D BEEN THINKING FOR A COUPLE NIGHTS
ABOUT LEAVING THAT SANCTUARY ON EARTH
WHERE I'D RECEIVED THE TRUTH IF GOD
I TREASURE ABOVE THE PALTRY GOLD
OF EARTH.*

Would-be rock musician Korsch (left), a sample of Gladys Otis's poetry (above), injured daughter Beth Ellen Riddle leaving hospital in Texas after the fire; he brought sex into Bible study groups

"I would gladly have been a wifeo him."

— Gladys Otis on cult leader Aarnish

COVER

was clearly something he wanted to replace the family that was broken apart when she was so young."

Even if that is true, it was not apparent for many years. Pinedale was sent away once more, this time to live with a family in Orleans. There, she first encountered the Branch Davidians who were recruiting in the city. But she continued to excel in school, winning a scholarship to the University of Ottawa and earning a master's degree in linguistics in 1977. She taught French in Ottawa, then was a job as a translator at the United Nations in New York City. There, she lived with a West Indian immigrant named Danny Simon; her family hoped they would marry, but it never happened. Instead, Sackler became increasingly involved with the Davidians. When Simon would not join, she broke off the relationship. "In the end," recalls Dorothy Ford, "Lacey chose her cult over Danny."

In the early 1980s, the paths of the two women crossed. By 1983, Branch Davidian missionaries in Orleans had converted Gladys Otis to their cause. She had become a follower of the group's leader at the time, Lois Roden, who posed as a prophet and preached that the Holy Spirit was immanent. In 1980, Otis was visited that winter in Texas for the first time, and met Roden again when she visited Canada on recruiting missions later that year, as well as in 1981, 1982 and 1986. Otis actively tried to convert Seventh-day Adventists in Orleans to her new group, often handing out Davidian

literature to people outside the King Street church and visiting Lois Roden in her apartment in her beliefs. Church leaders, who disapproved of her association with the Davidians, say that she began to force the cultist on their members. They were determined to stop her, and in February, 1989 they "disfellowshipped" (in effect, expelled) her from the church. "We didn't want the saint on the church," recalls Harry Sackler, who was the senior church pastor at the time. "We believe some of the ideas are so extreme."

In 1980, Roden was accompanied on her trip to Ontario by a new member in the Waco sect, Vernon Wayne Howell, the would-be rock musician who in 1980 changed his name to David Koresh. Howell was raised as an Adventist in Dallas but found the apocalyptic teachings of the Davidians more to his taste. Howell quickly made an impact on the group. Although he was in his early 20s when he arrived in Waco, he became the lover of Lois Roden, who was then 60. Roden used tapes of her teachings as well as sermons by Koresh, to Davidson prison in Texas. Mark Aarnish, 30, of Owen Sound, Ontario, who in 1980 had Gladys Otis and Newellie Sackler attended a Davidian study group at the house of Myrtle Clarke, a Jamaican-born woman who had been involved in a similar sect there called Shepherd's Band.

People who knew Sackler then remember that she seemed to enjoy talking about her sexual history, which intertwined with the Davidites' professed practices. "She brought of her sad past," says one woman who recalls watching as Sackler, dressed in a long skirt and tightly-buttoned blouse, described a string bikini she once



wore. Sackler, she said, was sexually attracted to Koresh, who seduced many of his female followers by convincing them that by sleeping with him they would become brides of Christ. By then, Sackler's body in Montreal was usually worn out about her. In 1990, she quit her job at the United Nations, moved to Toronto and became even more deeply involved with the Davidians. The following year, she sold all her possessions, gave the money to the sect and moved to Texas. After that, her family had only sporadic contact with her.

Otis was just as deeply involved, along with her son Philip and her daughter Beth Ellen Riddle, who was one of only two people who survived last week's inferno in Waco. (Riddle spent 11 weeks in Waco in 1982, and later served as Lois Roden's secretary during a trip that the self-styled prophetess made to Israel the following year. Otis, however, made only sporadic trips to Texas. Instead, she moved her family to the tiny town of Toward, halfway between Toronto and Ottawa. She opened a vegetarian restaurant called the 184 House of Bread on Highway 7, where she posted a tree on one wall and encouraged customers to sign their names on the leaves, and made religious literature available to them. It had been a truck stop before the Otises took over, and the truck drivers did not like to the new kind of veggie burgers and curli-curlies—or to the Otis' attempts to preach to them. Not surprisingly, the 184 House of Bread closed after only a year.

Early last year, both Otis and Sackler went back to Waco—and this time they stayed. Lois Roden had died of breast cancer in 1986, prompting a

DAY 30 PASSOVER BREAK

For the first time, on March 29, the FBI allows lawyers to enter the compound to meet face-to-face with their clients. Emerging from the meeting, Koresh's lawyer, Dick DeGuerre (right, with Koresh's mother, Bonnie Holden), expresses confidence that a surrender is imminent. But over the next few days, newly as-



signed cult members lower expectations. They say that surrender is unlikely until after the group's Passover observance, to end on April 13.

DAY 46 MORE DELAYS

After sending the FBI a letter warning that agents would be "disputed by fire" if they tried to storm the fort, Koresh promises on April 14 to surrender when he finishes a manuscript on the biblical seven seals, or false visions, referred to in the Book of Revelation, or Apocalypses. (The symbolic seals suggest a pattern of persecution, punishment and struggle before the final judgment of God.) FBI agent James later describes Koresh's pledge as "another show, another ruse."



DAY 49 MOMENT OF DECISION

In Washington, Attorney General Janet Reno approves an FBI plan to raid the compound with tanks after consulting with President Bill Clinton. She later calls reports of child abuse inside the compound as well as the weakness of federal agents in Waco and fruitless negotiations with Koresh as key factors in her decision to end the standoff, not criticize refusal to give details, but it appears that none of these arguments has been played by electronic surveillance equipment hidden inside parcels of food and medicine that they periodically sent into the compound.





"Never,
never did
I think it
would end
like that."

—Gladya Ottman

Gay members after court
appearances in March.
Dariusian compound after
the fire, unshaken faith



COVER

yearlong struggle for control of the group between her son, George, and Koresh. The battle culminated in a 1993 shootout on the Waco compound between two factions: Riden ended up at a state mental hospital; Koresh established total control over the cult. He claimed to have received a revelation that he was the seventh and final angel who would bring about the end of the world. In his vision, Armageddon would strike at Texas where the army attacked the Jehovahs at Mount Carmel—a scenario that Koresh professed the siege of the compound that began on Feb. 28. In the meantime, Koresh acted on his theory that his female disciples, as well as the wives and daughters of his male disciples, should be sexually available to him. His children by various women—most estimates put their number at more than 20—were regarded as heirs to what he called the House of David.

At the same time, Koresh developed elaborate doctrines about sexual and sexual laws based on his reading of the Bible. He taught sex into Bible study groups, according to Gladya Ottman, his followers would sit in a circle while Koresh would ask who among them had masturbated or engaged in oral or anal sex. Ottman found the sessions cathartic. She confessed to Koresh that she had masturbated sexually and had when she called "flect and" with another man during her marriage. No one believed Koresh, she says, but believed sexual behavior so directly to Bible teachings. "He brought it out of the scriptures and showed us what was right and wrong."

In the final months before the siege began, Koresh's followers attacked Mount Carmel with stories of food and transportation. They built target practice on a range behind the buildings, reportedly watched videos of Koresh's favorite Vietnam War movies like *Fall Metal* and *Platoon* and reentered their compound Branch Apoc-

lypsis. Some former followers charge that the Davidians engaged in child abuse. Ottman strongly denies that there was any sexual abuse at Mount Carmel, but she says that Koresh did believe in disciplining children with paddles that he called their "belts." "The secret being any child said they beat," she says. "He was strict and there were paddles, called their belts, so when a child made a mistake they were given their belt."

On Feb. 28, Koresh's women at an army attack that would precipitate Armageddon seemed to be coming true, at least to the more than 100 inhabitants of Branch Apocalypse. Over 100 agents of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms surrounded the compound and were met with a hail of bullets when they attempted to force their way in. Four agents died, along with six of Koresh's followers, and the 31-day siege began. On March 25, Ottman left the compound with several other older women. God, she says now, had communicated her to leave. Police held her in jail for several days as a material witness, and then sent her to the Belton Army hospital where she remains, writing lengthy poems in block capitals but her 33-year-old daughter Ruth Ellen stayed inside, and so did Koresh's niece.

Ottman, however, was not concerned about Ruth Ellen. She did not believe that the federal agents would attack the compound, as they did to the daybreak hours on April 30 by purchasing rifles in the buildings and snatching her gun in a bid to flush out the cult members. "Never, never, did I think it would end like that," she says. "David was going to come out, I expected to see them alive. David would never have kept them in there." Instead, the attack led to the fire and explosions that devastated the compound. Ruth Ellen saw women authoring a brother under suit burns in her shoulders, arms and hands after jumping from a second-story window. Noveltie Seidler did not get out.

For the families of Ottman and Seidler, the trauma of what happened at Branch Apocalypse continues. Doreen Ottman, David

Ottman's wife, angrily blames Koresh for keeping her mother- and sister-in-law prisoners in his "harem world." "I'd punch him if I saw him," she says. "He was from first and last an immature boy." Their bodies were gone. To Seidler's brothers and sisters, the night little girl they knew as Lacey had long been little more than a memory. She had been so deeply involved in the Davidians for so many years that they felt they had lost her long ago.

Her sister Dorothy Ford, a nurse and teacher in Belton, 20 miles away, vividly playing Noveltie in 1990 and smiling her to Alice. "She just told me she was wearing the Lord's robe," says Ford. "She sounded strange, as if she was dropped or something. I wondered then what had happened to the lobby that I knew and loved." In the final days, though, they hoped that the siege might lead to something positive. "I was hoping it would be the end of the nightmare," says Ford. "I thought they would get Koresh and release him so that my sister might finally see the kind of evil she was involved with."

For Gladya Ottman, however, the trauma on the ground changes nothing. She sits in the Waco hotel, prodding loyalty to David Koresh and his vision. "David revealed what was good and what was evil," she says. "It was like I had another love. I had loved God. I loved David but I really didn't know him before I met David Koresh. He was a really good man." Even the good boy of incoherence cannot stay by devotion. "Did I know him, yes," she says, "I would have accepted it, but God had a different plan for me." Her point, too, show a faith that remains unshaken.

Put your hand on the hand of God

He'll keep you on the right path

Note that glorious kingdom where we are as some children

ANDREW PHILLIPS with JULYAN MCGONIGLE in Waco, MARY ARNETT in Oshawa and BARRY CAMT and FORGUS GRANT in Waco

DAY 31 THE FINAL SIEGE



In what his agent Bob Riden calls "the next logical step," investigators warn the cultists on the morning of April 19 to surrender or face an assault. The cultists ignore the warning. Army tanks punch holes through the walls of the compound and pump tear gas inside. Authorities say that the objective is to drive the cultists out of the complex, but fire breaks out, quickly engulfing the wooden buildings. Only nine people escape the inferno, leaving as many as 60 people, including 17 children under the age of 10, presumed dead. Critics accuse the FBI of acting slowly. Some of the survivors claim that the assault cut off the fire. Alleged cultist Dennis Adams, "A tank knocked over a gas tank and it started a fire with the beams of hay that were lying around. There were no plans for suicide." But the FBI says that the cultists set the fire deliberately, and they held Koresh responsible for the deaths.



RECALLING THE OKA STANDOFF

The Waco siege was a shining reminder of what could have happened in Oka, Que., in the summer of 1990. A long dispute between seven cities and the Mohawks in nearby Kaniakani led to an armed standoff that lasted 70 blood-soaked days. As in Waco, it began with a 100-hour strike. On July 11 that year, about 100 armed Mohawks attacked a highway blockade erected by the militia. The militia, known as the Oka Militia, was a group of off-duty police officers who were killed.

Over the next several weeks, international negotiations and an escalating military presence failed to convince the heavily armed Mohawks to give up. But on the night of Sept. 25, the Mohawks suddenly did so—calling it an "honorable disengagement"—and the siege was over with no further bloodshed. At the time, warrior Robert Siddons explained that, having noted the profile of native issues through the 11 weeks of standoff, "Our mission is accomplished." And like Affairs Minister Thomas Scharon created the "good sense and wisdom" of both the warriors and the soldiers for the bloodless and to the conflict.





Wells campaigning in a St. John's senior citizens' home: a calculated gamble that has unleashed strong emotions

CANADA

CLASS ACTION

The halls were nearly deserted as 36 local teachers gathered over morning tea last week at G. C. Rowe Junior High School in Corner Brook, Nfld. This time, it was their turn to learn. With a provincial election only weeks away, the teachers sat anxiously as their union representatives outlined the strategy to topple Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells to his home riding of Bay Islands, which includes part of Corner Brook. Along with the province's other 5,000 teachers, teachers in the Corner Brook area found themselves thrust into the campaign spotlight on April 6—the day after Wells called the election for May 3—when the province launched a blistering attack against teachers and their demand to strike if the Liberal government sets on its plan to save money by reducing its contributions to the teachers' pension fund. His remarks have clearly galvanized many Newfoundland teachers. "Politics is something I have always steered clear of,"

TO BOLSTER HIS RE-ELECTION BID, CLYDE WELLS IS TAKING ON NEWFOUNDLAND'S TEACHERS UNION

declared Margaret Jennings, 46, a kindergarten teacher from Meadows, just across the bay from the province's second largest city, who attended the Corner Brook meeting. "But I felt I had no choice but to get in the fight."

That fight may yet change the complexion of a campaign that has, in its early stages,

lacked the dynamism of previous Newfoundland elections. Throughout the province, teachers and other public servants are rallying to defeat Wells, whose strategy to deal with his overpopulated province's fiscal straits means also calls for reducing government contributions to other public sector union pension funds. In response, the province's public service unions have launched an extensive anti-Wells advertising campaign and thrown their support behind Conservative and New Democratic candidates. Some classroom predict that the larger union unions and their supporters over Wells's attack will translate into setbacks for the premier on election night. "It could go down as one of the classic campaign blunders," said Mark Gosselin, a political science professor at Memorial University in St. John's.

But among Newfoundlanders, there is much support for the premier—and little sympathy for the concerns of teachers and

other public servants. "The teachers have done well and good benefits," said Ellis Path, a resident of St. John's, also across the bay from Corner Brook. Added Path, who recently lost his job when the hotel his "Clyde's doing what he can—their's just to move money around."

Wells, who first came to power in the provincial election of April, 1981, has certainly triggered that great message during the campaign: repeatedly speaking of the need for higher taxes and spending cuts. And, in fact, few Newfoundlanders expect the Liberals to be defeated. In the time of the election call, the party had 50 seats in the 52-seat provincial legislature, compared to 34 for the Conservatives, led by former provincial cabinet minister Leo Bevan, and one seat for the New Democratic Party led by party leader Jack Stevens last year was held by an independent while another was vacant. And according to a February opinion poll, Wells enjoyed 69 per cent support among decided voters, with only 25 per cent supporting the Conservatives and eight per cent the New Democrats.

Still, spokesmen for the teachers association say that they had little choice but to adopt a tough anti-government stand. After wage freezes in 1981 and 1982 they say that teachers had sacrificed enough to help the government in its attempts to curb the provincial deficit—which rose to \$85.4 million for the 1983-1984 fiscal year, compared to \$29.9 million in 1981-1982. Says union president Maureen Bland: "Tackling a trade group for the province's economic woes is simply inadequate and irresponsible."

The teachers hope that the sense of trust they have established within their communities, particularly in rural areas of the province, will help sway Newfoundland voters to their side. Harry Haat, who teaches English at Templeton College in the small town of Gillsburg, near Miramichi, is a prime example of how central teachers can be to the life of small communities. Outside of the classroom, the 44-year-old father of three, maintains a busy schedule: he serves as a volunteer fireman, the treasurer for his church, the school's Lions Club representative and as a Remembrance Day organizer for the Can-

adian Legion. Says Haat, "If there's a job to be done around here, somebody's people is usually next to the teacher line."

But loneliness does not always breed sympathy. Last week, when Haat left his Grade 12 classroom for a few minutes, some students and their not-exactly-kind-but-Newfoundland teachers made an average of \$60,000 annually and an odd among the most prosperous residents in small villages—have much to complain about. "Some of the parents think they make too much and have it too easy," said Trevor White, 17. Added Kimberly Matthews, also 17: "They complain about the state of Newfoundland, but nobody seems ready to make the sacrifices needed to do something about it."

That sense of frustration and futility is repeated again and again across the province, which is undergoing its worst economic crisis since the Confederation in 1949. The fishery has been particularly hard hit as a result of last July's one-year ban on catches caught by federal Fisheries Minister John Crosbie, himself a Newfoundlanders. The province's major private industry stands at 14.9 per cent—compared to a national rate of 11 per cent. Says Eldon Bryher, 38, of Gillsburg, who owns a construction firm, and talented restaurant close to Templeton College: "If the teachers think they have it tough, they should look at all of the people around here who are on welfare and unemployment insurance."

Other Newfoundlanders express negative views. During an April 30 straw poll on Nightline, a province-wide phone-in radio show aired by the St. John's-based NRCM radio network, 69 callers said that they supported Wells's Liberals, many of them because of the province's economic problems. By contrast, only 25 callers expressed support for the Conservatives, while just picked the New Democratic Tories Ray Merritt, a guidance counsellor at Northshore Elementary School in Miramichi. "Wells made a smart political move by tapping into the cry that many in New Newfoundlanders feel towards teachers." It may be more than enough to swing the Liberals in power for a second term.

JUDITH DUNNICK is a Corner Brook

Canada Notes

WHISTLY CHARGES

The RCMP had manslaughter and criminal negligence charges against Carthage Inc., Toronto, the owner of the Whistler cable car at Plymouth, N.S., and two former rescue ministers in connection with the explosion that killed 26 skiers on May 9, 1982. Prosecutors are up to life in prison for manslaughter and there will be the court for a conspiracy.

GOODE TO OTTAWA

Federal Health and Welfare Minister Benoit Boissard, Prime Minister Jean Charest's Quebec lieutenant, announced that he will not contest the federal election due later this year. Boissard, 53, who represents the central Quebec riding of Roberval, was first elected in the 1984 election and won it in several cabinet portfolios, including Immigration, Transportation and Industry. A former non-unionist who made his name when he served in Oliver Boissard said that his years in government have given him a new perspective. "I understand the rest of the country much better now," he said. "I am the Canadian I was not 30 years ago."

A NEW FACE

Sandra Thibault, 35, a Thibault-born nurse and sociology student, will replace Judy Bleck, 41, when her second term as the minister allowed—as president of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women expires in June. Nour Bleck "It is an important symbol for NAC that she is the first woman of color to be president."

A FAMILY FEUD

New Brunswick declared war on Quebec's construction and building policies by launching Quebec-based companies from bidding on New Brunswick government contracts and forbidding the hiring of Quebec workers. Federal Labor Minister Marcel Deneau offered to mediate in the dispute.

MARKING PROMISES

Alberta Premier Ralph Klein, who is expected to call a provincial election within weeks, delivered a state-of-the-province address to the legislature in which he promised that 18,000 jobs would be created over the next four years. But no position critics and some business leaders complained that Klein's speech was short on details—and that the premier did not adequately address how he intends to achieve Alberta's 314 million dollars, \$200 million. "Any action which is taken to fix it is misleading the public."



What was supposed to be a cakewalk for Thomas Martin and Defense Minister Jim Campbell in the Conservative leadership race is becoming an uneasy battle in their hands. Embattled Minister Jean Charest continues Campbell in the second of his candidacies' forums and suggested that his ministers in official Conservative candidate campaign have won an admission of leadership. Later, Campbell responded to complaints of party organization by telling he was impressed by the volunteers, which Klein and Jean Charest have been warning about. Charest's campaign strategy has been to concentrate problems early in the race, but he has not yet taken the lead at the riding level, where he presided at selecting delegates to the June convention with 93.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

"It is not enough, ladies and gentlemen, to say, 'Believe in me.'"

—Jean Charest, in a fiery end-of-the-race speech for his reluctance to spell out specific policies

UNDER SUSPICION

In the public mind they are the Canadian equivalent of the American Green Berets or Britain's famed Special Air Service. The 4,300-member Special Service Force based at Timmins, Ont., is an elite, combat-ready, air-mobile brigade whose motto is "Let Us Dare." And after they have already this year been served with distinction as peacekeepers in Bosnia and Cambodia, and have just returned from an exercise in marking the disputed boundary between Iraq and Kuwait. Since last December, about 1,000 of the nearly 1,400 Special Service Force personnel currently serving in trouble spots abroad have been in the East African nation of Somalia, part of a multinational operation designed to aid in the distribution of food as well as to make and keep peace among warring clans and factions. But their role in that strife-torn region has taken under a cloud. Two teams of Canadian military investigators have recently flown to Somalia to examine two separate killings of Somali civilians by Canadian troops. Investigated in both cases are personnel of the Canadian Airborne Regiment, the crack paratroopers at the core of the Special Service Force.

Last week, defense officials revealed that they had dispatched a three-person investigation team to delve further into a March 4 incident in which a Somali was shot and killed, and another wounded near the Canadian compound at Belet Huen, 300 km north of the Somali capital of Mogadishu. These investigations caused panic, with a two-person team that remained in Ottawa last week after granting the violent death on March 10 of Shideeq Aden Ali, who was in Canadian custody after trying to break into the compound. Both incidents have inspired opposition parties to charge the defense department, headed by Tony Inderooy, with bias. Ian Campbell, with oversight of the first incident, claims "no deliberate crime. John Brown, was a 'deliberate homicide' on an unarmed man. He heard that allegations on information from an anonymous witness among Canadian Forces in Somalia—a witness who also accused Canadians of deliberate crimes towards Somali."

Details of Ali's death have been painfully slow in coming to light. Defense spokesmen

THE DEATHS OF TWO SOMALIS CAST A CLOUD OVER CANADA'S REPUTATION AS A PEACEKEEPER

say that they informed the media by way of a press release posted at Mogadishu headquarters on March 13. But senior journalists on the scene in Belet Huen say no Ottawa news was informed until March 31.

Canolting newspaper's work in the apparent beating death is the fact that one of the five suspects—all northern of the Airborne Regiment's 2 Commando Unit—remains in critical condition in an Ottawa military hospital. Master Cpl. Clayton Mitchell, 28, attempted to hang himself after being placed in detention in Belet Huen. Four other soldiers were later questioned in connection with the killing, and were released to Ottawa. No charges have yet been laid and the suspects have declined to speak to the media. The major in charge of 2 Commando Maj. Tony Sewell, has also been released of his command. "There may be individuals who are not performing up to scratch," Admiral John Dunning, chief of the defence staff, told *Maclean's*. "After the death, he added, "we will be sympathetic of a breakdown in our own place and our leadership."

The Canadian Forces will not say when the reports into the two deaths will be finished—and even then they will not likely be made public. Said Lt.-Col. Ken Watkin of the Judge Advocate General's Office, the armed forces' legal branch. "Generally they're carried out under the Access to Information Act." Watkin added that "whether there'll be an accounting at some point is to what happened will have to be determined on a case-by-case basis."

And the controversy there is simple evidence that the Somalia tour is exposing Canadian Forces to uncomfortable issues—and



Canadian paratroopers search for arms in a village outside Belet Huen, Somalia.

stress. The troops in Somalia, as well as those who have returned, insist that they are well-trained, well-fed and have adequate shelter and sleep. But they also speak of lonely patrols in temperatures that rise above 50° C. Heat, scorpions and dysentery are daily nuisances. Canadian have been fired on by Somali's who regularly shot down Canadian vehicles in the Belet Huen district have hit land mine soldiers also comment on a lack of compassion on the part of Somali's towards the injured and dying. "Conditions are extremely fearful," said Brig. Gen. Simon Bess, commander of the Special Service Force. "It's terrible hot, sandy, dry and dusty. There's a lot of arms there."

Sgt. Gregg Jones, a 38-year-old medical assistant with the Canadian Airborne Regiment in Somalia, was on a 10-day leave in Timmins last week. Jones noted that break in the Canadian compound in Belet Huen have been a "rough occurrence." Guards have frequently interrogated Somalia after only serving suspension or arrest parts

Jones adds that the soldiers "underlying feelings" about the beating death of the Somali "is that it is a tragedy." But he stresses that in Somalia, Canadians have entered a theatre of war perhaps unlike any other they have seen. Most local men are armed, and Jones, "with anything from rocket launchers to machine guns, hit each other on a daily basis. Death is very common."

There is also a prevailing sense of suspicion and mistrust about the effectiveness of a mission that will not see the last Canadian leave until July 26, by which time control of the area will be under UN command. They point to the clan rivalry that has marked life in Somalia for centuries. Said Jones, "These rivalries are so old and fierce and they are not going to change in the short-term." In an interview in Belet Huen, Royal Canadian Mounted Trooper David Jacobs said, "I think as soon as these soldiers are gone it will be back to the same old thing." Added Master Cpl. Dwyer

Atkinson, of CFB Petawawa's 2 Service Battalion, "I have this feeling that while country is devoted to matter what we do."

In Petawawa, Brig-Gen. Bess offers a less pessimistic view. He points to Canadian role in safeguarding the distribution of food, helping build schools and setting up local police forces. "One chief told me that before the Canadians came killing was as easy as drinking water," said Bess, who toured Belet Huen in February. "I think we have helped show the people here a bit of hope—at least this has given them a bit of a breather." But for the proud Airborne, and for the thousands of other Canadian peacekeepers carrying out duties as dangerous as the relief of besieged Marinka in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo, the suspicious deaths may darken a noble record.

GLEN ALLEN is a freelance writer in AMT in Belet Huen.

ON THE FRONT LINES

Canadian peacekeepers were deployed in the eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica to preserve a fragile ceasefire between Muslims and Serbs. The 147 Canadians accepted weapons surrendered by the town's Muslim defenders, but Serbs argued that the arms were stored by soldiers or soldiers. Meanwhile, government officials denied that the Canadian had been ordered to defend the town from entering Serbs—an action that would exceed the usual mandate of peacekeepers, who are authorized to use force only to protect themselves.

A WIDENING NET

South African police arrested the more people in connection with the assassination on April 10 of black leader Chris Hani. Right-wing Polish nationalist Janusz Walicki was arrested immediately after Hani's murder. The African National Congress and its allies called for a civil disobedience campaign beginning on May 1 to back their demands for an early election held without any rule.

SEX SCANDAL REPORT

A Pentagon report recommended that disciplinary action be considered against 275 officers involved in the U.S. army's Tailhook scandal, in which 83 female officers were sexually abused at a Las Vegas hotel conference on military and marine officers in 1991. Pentagon Inspector General Derek W. Spill said that 33 soldiers and two marine corps generals who were present may be responsible for "underlying failure."

ITALY'S GOVERNMENT FALLS

Prime Minister Giuliano Amato resigned amid a corruption scandal that has forced his cabinet ministers out of office and led to 1,400 arrests. Amato, who headed Italy's 53rd prime government, will serve until President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro finds a replacement. The resignation followed a referendum in which Italian voters overwhelmingly scrap the electoral system of proportional single constituency representation that critics blame for decades of political unrest.

END OF THE ROAD

Alabama Gov. Gay Scott, convicted of violating state ethics laws and subsequently removed from office, also faces up to 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Republican Scott, 59, first elected in 1986, was found guilty of diverting \$200,000 from a 1987 campaign fund for personal use. His lawyer said that he would appeal.

ESSAY

Bearing witness

BY IRVING ABELLA

They came because they knew they had to. It was not easy for most Jews to go to Poland, and for Holocaust survivors it is particularly painful. Yet for the first time since the end of the war, many hundreds returned last week to a land they sowed seeds to be sown on again, a land full of surviving witnesses of indescribable horrors, a land descended in Jewish blood. They came to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.

They came for other reasons as well, to bear witness to the unspeakable evils they had experienced and seen, to proclaim by their very presence their personal triumph over those evils and to honor and say prayers for the millions of Jewish victims of Nazi terror who have no one left in Poland who can hear their sad story for them. Many brought with them their children and grandchildren to proudly forge a Jewish continuity. Others thought he had obliterated forever. And at a time when opinion polls indicate that Holocaust denial appears to be gaining ground, they came to Warsaw, Auschwitz-Birkenau, Treblinka and the other death factories to tell their stories in order to maintain for an increasingly cynical world that events too horrible to be believed were not too horrible to have happened.

One of those events, of course, was the brutal but doomed revolt of several hundred largely unarmed Jewish men, women and children that began in the Warsaw Ghetto on April 19, 1943. Of these remnants of the more than 400,000 who were lived there, some of the fighters were barely into their teens. For almost a month—longer than many European countries, such as Poland itself, had been able to withstand the Nazis—the tiny handful of Jews fought the massive German army and its tanks, artillery and machine-guns to a standstill. Eventually, only by blowing up every building in the Ghetto could the Germans overcome the heroic Jewish opposition. And though almost all the valiant Ghetto fighters were killed or deported to the death camps, the spring stands in one of the most glorious, heroic, though tragic, chapters in Jewish history. As the first major rebellion against the Nazis in occupied Europe, it has become a symbol of the indomitable spirit of European Jewry.

And that spirit was in abundant evidence in Poland last week as the survivors—many for the first time—told their stories. But more words, no matter how credibly said together, could not begin to describe their suffering or to convey their message. Yet where words fail, images often succeed. And moving images abounded in Poland last week.

Nick University historian Irving Abella, president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, led the Canadian delegation to the Warsaw Ghetto commemoration.

No one in the 100-member Canadian Jewish Congress delegation will ever forget the moment of visit to a barracks in Auschwitz-Birkenau where suddenly an elderly but still strong woman from Montreal groined out, with tears flowing down her face, pointed to a concrete block that she had shared with her father girls in 1944, a block so small that when one girl wanted to turn over, all had to do so in unison. Of the thousands of women who passed through that barracks on the way to the gas chambers and ovens, only two survived.

Drummed in well was a visit to the Polish Jewish Historical Institute, during which a survivor from a Toronto discovered a photograph of himself as a child in ruins, snuggling food into the Ghetto in 1942. He survived the war, hiding in a deep pit in a field, standing out at night to fetch food left by a family friend.

For many, the most moving and most profound Jewish was the prime minister of Israel speaking. Before before a large crowd, including the president of Poland, only steps away from the train site.



Holocaust survivors at Treblinka death camp, events too horrible to be believed

from which Warsaw's Jews were sent to their death at Treblinka. It was clear that there are really two Polands at war with each other now, the modern, progressive nation represented by a head state government and supported by the academic and business communities that so thoroughly contributed to fighting anti-Semitism and so building strong ties with both its own Jewish community and Jewish communities throughout the world; the other, a darker, reactionary, bigoted Poland in which the historic reservoir of Jew hatred has still not run dry.

We conducted both. Some of our delegates were treated for resistance to a Poland that is largely Judaphobic. One of Jews, others were told to get out of the land because they were missing as quickly as they could or later the consequences. At the same time, other Canadian Jews were invited into the houses of Poles they have never met and were treated hospitably. Indeed, in one striking incident, one Canadian who was wearing a skullcap was suddenly approached by an elderly Pole who gave him a coffee mug and said "Welcome back. We miss you. You have been away too long."

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THE BULL IS BACK

CASH-STARVED COMPANIES RUSH TO ISSUE STOCKS AS LOW INTEREST RATES HEIGHTEN MARKET DEMAND

If the shocking increase in Kenneth Barnes's business is any indication, the Canadian stock market is on a roll. Barnes, securities in organizer so-called dog-and-pony shows—elaborate presentations where companies issuing new stock try to draw up sales manuals among investment brokers and such large institutional clients as pension fund managers. Barnes, now, in even better than he was during the investment boom that broke six years ago. Trading volumes on the Toronto Stock Exchange, after a lull in performance during the recession, have recently returned to the levels reached before the stockmarket crash in October, 1987. Now, the crash started Canadian companies that have survived those lean years are rushing to aggressively to take advantage of the renewed public demand for stocks in North America. Canadians bought more than \$1 billion in domestic equity capital funds, compared with \$205 million worth in March 1987. Foreign investors have bought a record \$435 billion in Canadian stocks and bonds over the past three months. As a result, Toronto-based Barnes is now staging two major presentations a month—once the regular he did in the investment market in the first three quarters of 1987. "The market is way ahead of 1987 in many ways," he said. "Despite a strong but often an educated public and investors are very cheap and price-conscious."

The underlying reasons for the stupor into stocks are clear. Since the short-lived bubble in November, the conventional information last fall, the prime interest rate has already declined to its current level of six per cent, the lowest since 1973. As a result, fixed-income investments, including treasury bills and government investment certificates, which offer returns pegged to those rates, have become significantly less attrac-



Toronto Stock Exchange trading floor: investors are back in 1987 volumes

tive. At the same time, the near-collapse of Canadian conventional real estate market has eliminated a traditionally strong market for investment dollars. In part, Canadian equities are also benefitting belatedly from the death and three-year duration of the domestic economic recession in the United States. The recovery and the corresponding increase in stock-market prices and trading volumes began almost two years ago. The Toronto Stock Exchange 300 Composite Index is still about 11 per cent below its pre-crash peak set in August, 1987, while in New York City the Standard & Poor's 500 Index is already about 30 per cent above its 1987 crest. That means that Canadian companies that improved productivity and lowered costs to survive the recession are now perceived to be relative bargains.

As those diverse elements converge, they have contributed to a profound psychological shift on the part of investors. When the first few long-term in an economic cycle, demand profits to quickly gain momentum and put the gasping stocks forward. Said Donald Dillman, a technical stock analyst in Winnipeg with Richardson-Greene-Hutchins of Canada Ltd. "People are now terrified of missing any gains in the market and they're scrambling to acquire one another on the next hot spot."

The fact that first-quarter corporate earnings have been relatively spectacular indicates that investors are still betting on companies' future, rather than actual performance. So far, only recovery nonrecovery products, which export heavily or natural gas in the United States, have seen their profits rise sharply. The market, however, appears to be interpreting a

broader improvement. Said Leon Turp, an independent Vancouver-based portfolio manager: "You don't make money looking in the rearview mirror. Market activity is based on what people feel is going to happen."

Compared with those of other major advanced nations, Canada's economic prospects appear to warrant the current level of enthusiasm. And even though the country's business and political uncertainties are in the throes of a public-debt crisis, in-

third consecutive year, to 7.25 per cent from 7.5 per cent. In Japan, the central bank rate has dropped six times since July, 1986, to its present level of 2.5 per cent.

Despite the recent wave of confidence in Canadian prospects, however, it is inaccurate to suggest that the severity of the recession has led to some fundamental changes in the economy. Those changes, in turn, are contributing to an unusual pattern of recovery. A study released last week by the Committee Board of Canada in Ottawa noted that while optimism has rebounded in business circles, the average Canadian remains gloomy. Said Paul Doherty, the board's director of forecasting: "Domestic demand is far below its usual level at this point in a recovery cycle."

According to Doherty, unemployment rates of about 11 per cent, continued corporate layoffs and growing concerns about major tax increases and public program cuts have dramatically curbed consumer spending. Even though debt as a percentage of disposable income has steadily decreased, seasonally adjusted retail sales figures for February show a 6.7 per cent drop from the previous month to \$13 billion. And housing starts, which strengthened to an annual rate of 170,000 units last fall, fell to a 120,000-unit rate in March.

Another key difference in this post-recession period is the role played by government. For the first time since the late World War, economic health is not being restored by government spending and the corresponding expansion of credit and money supply. Instead, both federal and provincial governments are urged to severe debt crises that inhibit their from playing their past role in kick-starting the economy with capital spending programs.

However, unlike the economic landscape say the look—especially in light of the number of companies that have disappeared or dramatically restructured—They say that the market remains fundamentally sound. "Many cycle is different, but the chain of events never changes and there is no harm never changes," he said. According to Turp, the key to understanding markets lies in the scrutiny of central bank policy—what, over variables can be present. "Whenever the economy slumps, central banks ease up an interest rates and that pumps up the market," said Turp. "It's like a law of nature." And in such critical times, he said, investors, Much or Nature is said as an indicator in any

Business Notes

HOPING TO BREAK FREE

The federal Competition Tribunal said that it does not have jurisdiction to review Canadian Airlines International Ltd. of Calgary claims in connection with the German computer reservation system. Canadian is seeking to break the contract to be eligible for a cash infusion from Dallas-based American Airlines. As a condition of the proposed \$245-million deal with American, Canadian would give the U.S. airline's Sabre computer system. Brian Dylon, chairman of Canadian's parent P&G Corp., said that the airline will appeal the tribunal ruling to the Federal Court of Canada.

A CRUCIAL LINK

The European Investment Bank, owned by members of the European Community, has announced that it will contribute about \$25 million to help build a \$5 billion underground iron line to London's transit system. What about development? The British government has already agreed to provide \$275 billion. Canadian developers Olympia and York Development Ltd. of Toronto, last control of Canary Wharf last year at an accounting loss. The bank would be. Court-appointed administrators have been serving a buyer or investors to help complete the unfinished project, but were hampered by lack of good public transportation to the site.

GROWING DOWN UNDER

The Australian cabinet ordered an earlier decision by the country's Foreign Investment Review Board that restricts overseas ownership in media groups to a 20-per-cent share. They said that Canadian publisher Conrad Black may increase his stake in the John Fairfax media group to 25 per cent. Black, through Halliwell Inc. subsidiary Daily Telegraph PLC of London, currently holds 15 per cent of Australia's second-largest newspaper publisher.

LOSSES PILE UP

Metroland-based Canadian National Railway Co. lost \$1 billion in 1992. The Crown corporation had a writ of \$842 million in account for the costs of the build of 11,000 employees, or about half of its workforce, before 1986. Metroland, in the United States, B&W Corp., which lost \$63 million in 1992, appeared leveled for another fiscal year financially. The Amtrak, N.Y., computer system reported that it lost \$285 million in the first six months of 1993, which is attributed to declining sales in its main-line division.

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Diamonds in the rough

Canadian prospectors help to fuel a new stock-market frenzy

Taking off and landing a four-engine aircraft several times a 42,000-foot cargo from a runway carved into a frozen lake in northern Yukon. "Aircraft set up as much as 100 feet from the ice, they make noise," said Tom Jarvis, chief pilot with charter airline NWT Air. "That can form a hump in the middle of the strip, or it can crack weak ice." Still, Jarvis and many like him in Yellowknife are clearly willing to take the risk of mining rock supply runs into the territorial capital. The reason: diamonds. In November, 1991, prospector Charles (Chuck) Phipps announced that he had discovered diamond-bearing rock in the Northwest Territories' La Grande area. Now, a diamond rush is on and in Yellowknife, the diamond city to the lands where prospectors are staking claims, is a hotbed. There is work for almost everybody from half circles to snowmobile sleds to men earning \$300 a day driving two-foot wooden sleds into the ice every 1,000 feet. The boom has also kept jobs alive and flow chart air traffic pilots busy flying the 700 km roundtrip. On their flights north, they carry men and equipment and sometimes they carry ore samples bound for assay laboratories in southern Canada and the United States for testing. Said Peter Archibald, president of Air North Ltd.

"We're all surviving off the diamonds," but the diamond rush is still at such an early stage that it is more of a wilding rush. According to Tom Hovell, general manager of the NWT Chapter of Mines, prospectors and explorers from nearly 50 companies have staked more than 34.5 million acres throughout the territory, including nine million acres in the past six weeks alone. Just 61 tiny diamonds, most of three-walled micro-diamonds the size of grains of sand, appeared the initial assessment. But for those with the money—or bankroll—for high-risk, high-reward ventures, it was enough to indicate where to look for a potential bonanza of the "big" gemstones. Those now in the hunt include some of the world's largest conglomerates, including British Mt. Prospect Co. Ltd., based in Melbourne, Australia, and DeBeers Consolidated Mines Ltd. of South Africa, as well as several Canadian junior mining companies. Some companies claim to attribute the recent surge of activity in Canadian exchanges to the vagrant prospects of Canada's diamond mining stocks

Despite growing acceptance that there may be precious "ice" to be found under the N.W.T. snowfields, Phipps's original announcement triggered expressions of strong skepticism and, frequently, outright disbelief. "Everybody thought it was a hoax," said John Eick, mining analyst with Toronto-based investment dealer Dominion & Dominion Securities Inc. "Whoever heard of diamond mines in Canada?" In fact, history records only 56 diamond mines in the world and only 15 are now operating, all of them outside North America. But Robert Bishop, editor of *Gold Mining Stock Report* in Lafayette, Calif., which also tracks diamonds, said that some people may have been skeptical for another reason: Phipps's

much larger sampling. "The evidence is quite strong that we have something of historical importance here," said Bishop. "But we need to know more." Shares in De Beers, which have also been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange since last November, have skyrocketed to a high of \$80 a share from its original share price of 60 cents.

Finding a profitable diamond mine anywhere in the world requires testing records by long odds. Diamonds are a dense form of carbon, with only crystals under the extreme pressure and high temperatures found 70 miles or more beneath the earth's crust. They are transported closer to the surface when a volcanic eruption tears through the surface, diamond-bearing rocks. When the lava explodes through the earth's back and then cools, it forms a blackstone rock called lamprophyre, in which diamonds are found.

Even if prospectors locate diamond-bearing lamprophyre, they still face many uncertainties—and costs—before they can determine whether a site is worth developing. Tests must determine what type and quality of diamonds are present. Diamonds are ranked in two main classes: industrial and gem. Industrial diamonds, used as abrasives in such high-performance products as drill bits, account for about 60 per cent of the diamonds mined in the world, but represent only about five per cent of the total dollar value. As a result, a site worth mining must contain a sufficient quantity of gem-quality stones.

In November, 50 per cent of the diamonds recovered are of gemstone quality, the highest average in the world. In contrast, at the Apple mine in Australia, only about five per cent of the diamonds mined each year are gem quality. But among those are a particularly valuable, deeply colored type called "fancy," in this case pink diamonds. At a Christie's auction last May, a buyer paid \$423,000 for a 5.55-carat, pink fancy. In 1992, miners in South Africa recovered the world's largest diamond, the 3,106-carat Cullinan. Since then, they have recovered a stone of about 20 carats once every three months—and its sale covers the mining costs for the quarter.

Gemstone diamonds have a romantic history going all the way back to the Kalyanpur, or Mysore, mines in India. In 1304, history records that Sultan "Ala-ud-Din Khilji" took the 151-carat stone from the Raja of Malwa, India, whose family had already owned it for



Extracting rock samples north of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories.

generations. The Kalyanpur changed hands many times throughout the centuries, but in 1848, when the British annexed the Punjab, it was sent to England where it was placed among the Crown jewels of Queen Victoria. It is now set in the Malabar Cross at the front of the Queen Mother's crown.

Yet despite the prospects of great financial returns, until recently there was little reason to look for diamonds in Canada. Not only

were the odds against finding them, but searching for them requires special expertise that few in the world possess. According to Hugo Demmeit, manager of North American exploration for De Beers, members of the secretive international diamond cartel, dominated since 1905 by De Beers' closely guarded most of its knowledge until about 20 years ago when independent researchers began developing exploration methods. As

well, with Canada's abundance of other natural resources, including gold, uranium, base metals and oil and gas, Canadian firms concentrated on extracting them instead. In the past few years, however, world prices for many of these commodities have collapsed and the Canadian mining industry has been in a deep slump. As a result, the diamond development is a welcome, if unexpected, boost. "It's a shot in the arm for the domestic industry," said Anthony Andrews, managing director of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.

Still, some mining and diamond experts say that they have believed for some time that Canada has lamprophyre that might contain diamonds. Toronto-based Monopack Ltd., De Beers' exploration subsidiary in Canada, has prospected for diamonds throughout the country for the past 30 years. In 1989, Monopack said that it had discovered some lamprophyre in northern Saskatchewan, but beyond that, company spokesmen have remained close-mouthed about their work. "Diamond prospecting is a very hard, tedious process," said Jonathan Lush, Monopack's administrative manager. "We do not like to give out false expectations."

Friends and rivals alike give Phipps credit for remarkable professional sleuthing. In the late 1970s, Phipps and two South African prospector, Demmeit and Christopher Jennings, were prospecting for diamonds throughout the country in the mountains near the Yukon and N.W.T. border. Since then, Demmeit and Jennings have pursued careers elsewhere. Demmeit joined Barr, where he was instrumental in convincing his employers to back Phipps. And four years ago, Jennings set up Saskatchewan Resources Ltd., which has since staked about four million acres in the Northwest Territories.

Without his original partners, Phipps has continued his single-minded quest. His industry diamond discovery is that the province has uncovered the northern half of the continent 25,000 years ago scraped up some of the lamprophyre and, as they melted, they deposited diamonds far from their source. Phipps worked 16-hour days following and examining the recent glaciers' trail nearly 700 km in reverse to where he believed their mother source. Said Jonathan: "Chuck got there first."

Now, the growing number of prospectors, miners and speculators who are following in Phipps's footsteps express confidence that there will be at least one profitably operating diamond mine in Canada within the next five years. But investment analysts say that although the secretaries seem solid, caution is still necessary. "This has all the ingredients of a classic exploration play," said David James, mining analyst with Winnipeg-based Richardson Gresham Securities Inc. "Each stock has its day in the spotlight."

BARRIE WICKENS with ERIC WATTS
in Yellowknife



LETHAL BLOOD

A FORMAL SEARCH BEGINS FOR AIDS VIRUS CARRIERS



As he peeks at his equipment in the crowded, noisy dressing room, 13-year-old Ryan McKinnis of Burlington, Ont., looks like any other young hockey player in the country. He has sweat on his brow, a smile on his face, and he dreams at some day being swifter than Levesque. While his fantasy may be unrealistic, McKinnis's past that the hospital realized in the mid-1980s that some patients may have been infected with the blood-borne virus that causes AIDS. McKinnis's past that the hospital realized in the mid-1980s that some patients may have been infected with the blood-borne virus that causes AIDS. McKinnis's past that the hospital realized in the mid-1980s that some patients may have been infected with the blood-borne virus that causes AIDS.

With that announcement, the hospital—where doctors have pioneered medical and surgical techniques now followed world-wide—became the first in Canada to begin notifying former patients that they may have received contaminated blood. Dr. Susan Ring, assistant director of the hospital's HPAIDS comprehensive care program, said that the hospital realized in the mid-1980s that some patients may have been infected with the blood-borne virus that causes AIDS. McKinnis's past that the hospital realized in the mid-1980s that some patients may have been infected with the blood-borne virus that causes AIDS.

The Canadian Red Cross Society, which

collects and distributes blood from volunteers, began testing it for the presence of HIV in November, 1987. And according to the federal Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, 380 adults and 14 children in Canada had developed AIDS by January this year as a result of tainted blood. Of those, 227, all adults, had died. The Red Cross now is facing about 130 lawsuits by the recipients of tainted blood or their survivors. Meanwhile, as all party parliamentary subcommittee concluded public hearings last month on the overall management of the nation's blood supply and in due report in May, said chairman Shirley Wilton, a doctor: "A lot of people are saying we could resolve this if we had a judicial inquiry and had the place where it belongs." Although the Sick Kids announcement focused attention on contaminated transfusions, however, the blood supply has been hardest hit by HIV contamination. Robert St. Pierre, HIV program co-ordinator for the Montreal-based Canadian Hemophilia Society, said that 1,100 of the country's 3,300 hemophiliacs contracted HIV through transfusion

Few Canadians infected with HIV from tainted blood, the shock has haunted their lives ever since. Toronto resident Marlene Prowse, a 46-year-old mother of two children, had a transfusion for anemia at the city's Mount Sinai Hospital in 1982. But she only discovered that she had the virus in January, 1991, when she and her husband had medical examinations for life insurance. "For the first month, I thought I would die at any moment," said Prowse. "Just getting through the day felt like an achievement. We were living in a fog."

When the shock began to subside, she found a disturbing question: why hadn't the Red Cross—or the hospital—told her that the might have had tainted blood? She claims that neither organization provided answers so that she and her husband filed a lawsuit against the Red Cross for negligence and against the hospital for breach of an implied contract. "In 11 years, I have not heard a word from the Red Cross or the hospital or anybody," said Prowse.

In the first tainted-blood lawsuit to reach a

Canadian court, the family of former Toronto resident employee Kenneth Pitman is suing their former physician, Dr. Stanley Isaac, the Red Cross and Toronto Hospital for about \$2.1 million. Pitman died in March, 1990, at age 28 from complications related to AIDS. He had contracted HIV in a blood transfusion at Toronto Hospital in 1984. According to testimony, the hospital told Isaac in April, 1989, that Pitman had received tainted blood but the physician did not tell his patient, and Pitman's wife, Rochelle, also became infected. Last January, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario found Isaac guilty on two counts of professional misconduct for failing to notify Pitman and later suspended his medical license for two months. In the civil suit, Pitman's son Thomas, a Nova Scotia lawyer, has testified that Isaac only agreed to give his father an AIDS test two days before his death, after being questioned by family members about the cause of their father's death.

Other groups are considering legal action. In Rochester, Ont., members of Special Needs, a support group established in 1987 for parents of children born with major heart defects, contacted the hospital for Sick Children for writing no log to tell parents of the possible HIV peril. Combined, the parents have 30 children, aged 7 to 25, who underwent surgery requiring transfusions at the hospital between January, 1980, and November, 1985. Some members of the group have contacted Rochester lawyer Simon Adler. "Sad Adler," basically, then seems to have been a very heartless attempt to avoid an issue they knew was of serious concern as early as 1987.

"The Hospital for Sick Children demands no action on the grounds that, actually at least, there was no compelling reason to warn all the parents," Ring said that 17,000 children received blood transfusions at the hospital between the late 1970s and November, 1985. Of those, 20 are known to have contracted HIV, at least two have died and another three have developed AIDS. Ring said that the hospital is still and directly notifying all those who received transfusions. But because the widest of the parents are now capable of transmitting HIV through sexual activity, she said, it has decided to contact physicians of the 1,700 children who received transfusions while an

Marlene, Jerry Fowler: "For the first month, I thought I would die at any moment. Getting through the day felt like an achievement."



deposited open heart surgery—a high-risk group—and ask them to alert the parents. Children who underwent heart surgery, she said, received larger volumes of blood than other patients, and the blood frequently came from more than one donor. The risk of having contracted HIV through blood transfusions has been estimated by some medical authorities as one in 1,000, others put the odds at one in 30,000.

As early as March, 1988, the Red Cross issued public advisories urging members of high-risk groups, such as those that occurred with AIDS and sexually active homosexual men, not to give blood. In March, 1985, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved the first commercial kits for mass HIV testing of donated blood and by November that equipment was in use at all Red Cross centers across Canada.

In the beginning, Ring said, potential health maintenance, hospitals and the Red Cross appeared to share the view that notifying people who had received transfusions prior to November, 1985, would be of little value since most doctors believed that a person infected with HIV would develop AIDS within two years and die quickly. Because of the lack of computerized records to track the movement of donated blood, many doctors and hospital administrators believed that, by the time doctors had traced thousands of transfusion recipients and tested them for HIV, those who had contracted AIDS through tainted blood would either be dying or dead. "Everyone thought why cause a person a lot of anxiety when you can't do anything to help him?" Ring said.

Since then, however, medical advances have led to a better understanding of HIV and

its role in triggering the collapse of the immune system and the onset of full-blown AIDS. Medical advances have also led to improved treatment. King said that people infected with HIV frequently remain healthy for 10 years or longer. Doctors now can treat some secondary AIDS-related infections and improve the patient's quality of life. Yet the longer this rapid-onset illness stays at rising levels, the more problems, King said—the potential to infect others through sexual activity. King said that over the past couple of years the hospital began getting calls from AIDS-conscious parents whose children had had transfusions at one time or another. She said that in order to respond to those parental concerns in a consistent manner, the hospital's medical advisory committee decided to launch the education program.

So far, on other hospitals are following Sick Children's example. James Bodger, medical director of the Health Sciences Centre in Winnipeg, one of the largest hospitals in the Prairie provinces, said that attempting to control recipients of blood transfusions would be an administrative nightmare. The hospital, he said, would have to sift through records to find out who among the 180,000 who undergo various transfusions between 1970 and 1985 had received transfusions. "It might be as administratively impossible," said Bodger. The Toronto anesthesiologist, he added, "created a storm

down east but we've had one phone call on it."

Doctors at many major hospitals on other parts of the country said that they first went to see the results of the Sick Children's program before considering a complex and costly notification program. Dr. John LeBlanc, a pediatrician at the Saskatoon

children between mid 1982 and 1985. None had returned with HIV or AIDS-related symptoms, said Forbes.

In Ottawa, the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario received about 60 telephone calls in the first five days after it set up a hotline following the Sick Children's announcement. Dr. Robert Peter, chief of the hospital's pediatric infectious department, said that the hospital has ordered HIV testing since 1985 in patients who have received numerous transfusions due to chronic illness but has discovered fewer than a dozen cases.

The impact of the health-care industry generally has been to try to reduce public anxiety by claiming that Canada's supply of donated blood is among the safest in the world. The Red Cross says that it now tests every unit for the presence of disease agents, including HIV, syphilis and hepatitis. Many doctors contend that the risk of developing AIDS remains extremely low even for those who received transfusions before testing was started in 1985. However, McKinnon was not

Killam Children's Hospital in Halifax, said that the hospital has not had a single case of transfusion-related HIV in the past five years. He added that only about 11 cases, three of them children, were diagnosed in Nova Scotia between 1985 and 1987. In Vancouver, Dr. John Forbes, director of the HIV care unit at the B.C. Children's Hospital, said that 7,000 pregnancies involved blood transfusions

received. She said that she ordered several safety filter days after Sick Kids announced its notification program and then decided to have her son excluded. Now, she says, no mother has received the chance that Ryan may develop AIDS as a direct result of blood transfusions.



The Cause: viruses, mislabel and unrelenting stress

A FAMILY'S FIGHT AGAINST THE ODDS

As the Centers branch in Dartmouth, N.S., money and time are running out. Randy Conners, a 46-year-old former systems analyst, is a hemophiliac. In 1986, he discovered that he had been infected with the AIDS virus by one of the transfusions required to treat his blood disorder. Now he has full-blown AIDS and cannot work. As now, Randy unwillingly transferred the virus sexually to his wife, Janet. She found out in 1989 as the result of a course in computer programming. She finished the course, got her diploma and then went home to find that Randy had a son, Gus, with AIDS and her husband. But the family's future is uncertain.

That's not for lack of trying. In April, 1990, the federal government set up a program to pay \$20,000 a year to people who get the AIDS virus from blood transfusions. The Centers have used some of the money

for food and mortgage payments and clothing and a lot of it for their means of survival. Randy and Janet each take one vitamin and mineral pill a day—a monthly expense of about \$250 to try to keep up a semblance of strength. They do exercises, partly for strength but also to relieve stress.

There is a lot of stress. In early April, Randy was taken to hospital with severe pneumonia, not uncommon among people with AIDS because their immune systems do not work well. While Randy was in hospital, the federal support program came to an end for the Conners and last October Conners was told that their last cheques Randy returned home from the hospital last week.

On April 14, Nova Scotia Health Minister George Muir said that the province would pick up where Ottawa left off and continue payments to the victims of HIV-infected transfusions. "It's an issue of compassion," said Muir, who acknowledged that he was breaking a 1990 agreement with the other nine provinces to force virus testing. Said Muir: "This was not a signed agreement."

Then so, Muir's declaration triggered some provincial health ministers. Quebec is the only other province preparing a health-care program for people infected by contaminated blood. In Ontario, which has the highest number of cases as indicated by tracked blood, Health Minister Ruth Grier said that Muir's action would probably force the other provinces to reconsider their positions. But the Nova Scotia decision delighted Barbara Webster, executive director of the Canadian Hemophilia Society in Montreal, who criticized Health Minister Daniel O'Rourke in the legislature. O'Rourke said that he was not prepared to follow Nova Scotia's lead. "We just want compassion," said Webster, "Stomach is the worst thing for this disease."

Janet Conners' love about stress, said swollen lymph glands and rashes. "We don't want to fight," she said. "We just want to get on with our lives. We want to be able to cover basic needs like housing and the laundry. Gus will need help after we're gone."

DAVID BRADY

BOOKS

A literary trickster

Thomas King conjures up comic worlds



King: A literary trickster with a native spin and 'Deep-Fried Pappy Whiskey'

GREEN GRASS, BURNING WATER
By Thomas King
(Mayer/Collins, 360 pages, \$24.95)

Last year, Thomas King wrote *A Coyote Glimpse*, a sly tale for children about Coyote, a traditional Indian trickster figure, and a gently Christopher Columbus. Coyote, who loves baseball, sings and dances the whole world into existence—and accidentally catches up the explorer. Columbus is searching for gold, chocolate candy, computer games and exotic wives while his companion sailors covet "a four-dollar beer," "a fifteen-dollar mouse" and "a two-dollar turtle." When Columbus mistakes Coyote's native friends, she tries to undo the damage. In *Green Grass, Burning Water*, King's second novel for adults, Coyote—and the asinine agent that it embodies—turns up again in small towns Alberta, playful and droll, Gus Grier is a sophisticated agent on relations between natives and whites. But it is the irreverence of voice that sets the book apart, an irreverent blend of the real and the magical, the sacred and the profane, working themselves out in the lives of five Blackfoot Indians.

Like Coyote, King has been busy creating

fictional worlds. One of them is the world that he wrote for a CBC movie, scheduled to air this fall, based on his first novel, *Medicine River* (1989), about a native man who returns to his home town to set up a photography shop. King, 48, is part Cherokee, part German and part Irish. Currently at the University of Minnesota, he taught native studies for 10 years at the University of Lethbridge, near a Blackfoot reserve. The main characters in *Green Grass* reflect his familiarity with that world: they are real and varied, defying stereotypes. At one point, a white man complains: "How guys aren't and Indian stereotypes? I mean, you dance, carry a stick, wear a feather headdress."

The plot defies summary. In part it traces the lives of the Blackfoot Indians whose paths intersect in the town of Saskatoon as the reserve, Little Red Dog, a mild-mannered Anglo-American sells TV and stereo. He is in love with Alberta Fries, a university professor of native studies who wants a child but not necessarily a husband. Alberta also dates Charlie Looking Bear, a stock buyer who represents a company that owns a summer by Lake Louise. The company is involved in a 19-year lawsuit with 13 Stands. And, finally, there's a woman with property blocks the dance



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BOOKS

spitfire, keeping it from operating. And there is Ishbel, Jane's sister, who runs the Dead Dog Cafe, a tourist trap that attempts to sell dog meat as a "traditional" native meal. In fact, the "Groundskeepers, Saint Bernard Swamp Melons and Deep-Fried Pigeon Whiteouts" are best. The tourist business is in daily

Warring in and out of these individual stories is a wildly varied account of lost and found Indians who have mysteriously disappeared from an asylum. Their many previous escapades have included the stock market crash of 1929. Each of the Indians, called Hawkeye, the Lone Hunter, Ishbel and Solomon Coyote, takes a turn as narrator, along with Coyote interludes.

The storytelling is stream-of-consciousness, literary allusions, tongue-in-cheek and comic musings of Western religious beliefs. In one segment about the Garden of Eden, an Eve-like figure called First Woman brings home food from a willing tree, apples, radishes, beets, beans, potatoes, corn, peaches, pears and many-corned bread chicken. But God is upset. He objects to taking trees and says "Wait a minute. That's my garden. That's my stuff." First Woman packs up and leaves—she does all the sardonic, refusing to live with such a stupid neighbor. Meanwhile, God shouts, "You can't leave because I'm locking you out."

As that and other Christian myths get twisted in the retelling, the cannibal effect is not so much successful in distancing. By portraying biblical stories from a native point of view, King shows how illogical and foreign the natives found the Christian religion. And without resorting to polemics, he illustrates how white culture misinterpreted, ridiculed and even outlawed native beliefs.

King deftly handles the complex plotting using short chapters in the frequently shifting point of view. It is disorienting at first, the fast rhythm and sudden detours keep the reader off balance. But the technique works, creating suspense about how all the disparate story lines will come together. And King's sense of humor is infectious as he indulges in a bit of literary and historical name-dropping: everyone from Suzanne Maudie to Nelson Eddy shows up.

Much of King's subject matter is timely topics. The subplot of Alberta's droughts (the novel takes place during the 1930s) shows how the author felt when he was forced to wear a face mask in the movies as part of the same burden of prejudice. And underneath lies a legacy of betrayal: the title's "green grass, running water" refers to a standard phrase in land treaties that was supposed to guarantee Indian rights to perpetuity.

Still, in the spirit of Coyote, King contains a light, mischievous touch throughout. Tellingly, one of his characters remarks "There are no truths, only stories." *Green Grass, Running Water* offers several stories, all original, witty and stylishly conceived, and all adding up to more than a little bit of truth.

DAVID TUCKER

SOLUTION

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THE LIFE AND TIMES OF CAPTAIN N
By Douglas Glover
(Delacorte & Stewart, 185 pages, \$26.95)

I would have been enough, perhaps, for Douglas Glover to have loftily told an aspiring, true-to-life tale. And *The Life and Times of Captain N* certainly could have been that. Bored loosely on the exploits of Horatio Nelson, a captain in the British New York who sided with the Patriots during the American Revolutionary War, the novel has enough ecological realism and explosive violence to rattle the lid off any notions about the quaintness of frontier life. But the *Nelson*, Oct-18th and his crew, are gone beyond the airbrush of a historical novel. With excessive craft, he has added a heavy dose of romanticism about the nature of writing and other contemporary philosophical issues that are out of place in the rich fictional world he has created. As a result, despite

Glover's artistic ease, *The Life and Times of Captain N* seems strangely lifeless.

Merely showing the perspectives and scenes of three people caught up in the closing years of the war, Glover explores the identity confusion that occurs when laymen and military clash. The story roots on Oskar, a would-be writer and revolutionary sympathizer who takes his Tuty father, the notorious Capt. Nelly. Nelly has left home and home and gone off with a lower band of Mounties. Oskar is left to fight the rebels. Plagued by scorching headaches, he is a visionary in general's clothing. Finally, there is Mary Hansford, a former of German heritage. After the captain's father's death, she adopts their values. Ultimately, the novel's writer, in visionary and actual, at least between their European ancestry and what for them is the forbidden shore of Indian wars, emerges.

That plot is rich in possibility. But Glover here looks a with reflexive philosophizing.

"Why am I here? Who is the other? What is the answer?" Nelly asks. Glover never really answers, except to focus—obviously—on the differences between white and native cultures, between Western rationality and non-American intuition. The spirit of this difference, of course, is writing itself. As Oskar, devoted to craft and ink, falls into the ancient world of the natives, he becomes frustrated on the physical, basically wrote writing of the natives. "He could not abide a blank space," Oskar says of his people years after the war, when he is writing a "book about Indians." And that book, it is clear, is a metaphor for the novel itself—such as it is. "The book about Indians can't be a book at all," Oskar writes. "It is a book, a metaphor at the whole cloth of natural discovery. It is an anti-book about the writing of books."

These meta-textual concepts mask a rather banal observation: that European writers and native Americans had different ways of looking at things. Glover brings interesting characters and an imaginative narrative approach in the language of so-called metafiction, writing about writing, an ending. As hardly as Glover incorporates them into his story, those considerations do not make very an engaging reading. And there is something in creating about a book that goes to such lengths to explore itself. In *Rebels, the Life and Times of Captain N* is a beautifully ambiguous work. But for a P.D. observation, it leaves little in the imagination.

JOE CHERRY

Where's the magic?

Problems plague Euro Disney's first year



Mickey Mouse greeting resort patrons: far and away the biggest tourist attraction in France

Once again a time, there was a dream. Millions of little children would look in a magical kingdom on the heart of an old continent that has known too much sorrow and war. The children would laugh and play. Their lucky parents would forget their cares for a few brief hours. And the mothers of the men who built the king dom would fill with joy.

At least part of the dream has come true. The massive Euro Disney resort rising out of old agricultural fields at the end of Paris-lyon-banked is just anniversary and April-lyon-banked is a burst of fireworks. But the fairy tale is still far from a happy ending. For investors Euro Disney has turned out to be the financial equivalent of the roller coaster that runs through the Thunder Mountain—a thrilling plunge into vastness of wealth, profits to the general reality of deepening losses.

Throughout the glittering Disney dream to world-wide Europe was never going to be easy. Mickey Mouse and Snow White were activities in the land of Midway and Sarnia. Even before Euro Disney opened on April 12, 1992, French authorities delayed the permits. Disney, they charged, was just the latest in a long line of American cultural imperialism that had appropriated American myths and fairy

tales and was now selling them back to Europe in modified form. In a special display, writer Anne MacIntyre (London) that Euro Disney would be a "cultural Disneyland" a "former made of cardboard, plastic and repelling colors." Not all the opposition was spread before the opening, however. Some live up an electronic piano and played much of the complex art-deco.

Euro Disney also ran into trouble trying to duplicate the formula that has been so successful in California. In Florida, as well as in Tokyo Disneyland, Disney's first foreign theme park, which has prospered since opening in 1983. The "Disney Look"—a rigid code of employee appearance that requires a well-scrubbed, all-American look on all 22,000 "cast members"—earned particular scorn from the French. Employees, it states, may not smile down from their hair or use too much shade, all must be clean-shaven and wear "proper uniform." Disney executives insisted that it was essential to maintain the "magical" at the heart of their show. Dissatisfied workers, though, told tales of being spied on by undercover management operators, and quickly labelled the Magic Kingdom "Mouschwitz."

Worse, Euro Disney managers had mis-

judged their market. They maintained the same staff entrance fees year-round (\$51 for adults, \$34 for children), despite Paris's gloomy winter weather and European tendency to stick in hotel vacation dates. Exasperated Europeans to demand more substantial sit-down meals and tasteful evenings, they built expensive restaurants and toy gift shops in fact, others accused the Americans practice of "grazing" on fast-food snacks and sipping up drinks and occasional embassies with portraits of Mickey, Goofy and Donald.

As a result, the company is making changes. Frenchmen took over as the chief executive from American Robert Hargrave. Prices are being dropped in the off season. And special festivities to celebrate such European holidays as Bastille Day (France) and Oktoberfest (Germany) will replace events tied to American holidays. "We've adapted this park for European tastes," says Madsen Hens, Euro Disney's vice-president.

Not all is gloomy. By the end of April, Euro Disney met profits, it will reach its first year goal of 11 million visitors. That makes it far and away the biggest tourist attraction in France, outdrawing the Eiffel Tower (\$4 million) and the Louvre (\$3 million). Ordinary Europeans are not surprisingly, here paid little attention to the

short storms of the weekends. Europe may be full of real castles and dungeons, but European teens are drawn by Disney's latest version of their history as North Americans. German bankers wander through Disney's castle, moved by looking at Disney's castle as the Eiffel Tower. Berliners are happy to travel all the way to Euro Disney for a simulated flight with Peter Pan that takes them over the rooftops of Victorian London.

The problems for Euro Disney themselves is that not every visitor is a Disney-fan. From Paris or short-term guests. Surprisingly, the theme park is a massive \$2 billion resort complex that includes 3,700 hotel rooms, that hotel bookings have fallen far short of predictions, and analysts say Euro Disney will lose as much as \$200 million in its first year. Its shares, which peaked at \$27 last spring, are now worth just \$20. One French bank, Paris-math, estimates that Euro Disney loses more of losses, and has urged stockholders to sell. Now European families may have enjoyed the Disney dream. But as it comes in the fairy tale set still searching for signs that they will live happily—and happily—ever after.

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Snow business

An Irish-Canadian is all the rage in rap

As a teenager growing up in the housing projects of north Toronto, Darrin O'Brien did not seem to have much of a future. An indifferently student from a working-class family, he spent much of his time drinking, fighting and getting caught on the wrong side of the law. His police record included several convictions for mischief, causing a disturbance and assault. After time in his cell as a street fighter, O'Brien's only talent was mimicking the black Jamaican dialect that he heard on reggae records and in his predominantly West Indian neighborhood. Then, in 1989, when he was 18, a brawl involving hockey players sent him to jail on charges of attempted murder. But prison proved to be a turning point. There, at the Metro Toronto East Detention Centre, he wrote a song about being bailed for someone else's crime. And he performed it in the rapping style of reggae known as dancehall—as the delight, he recalls, of his fellow inmates. "That gave me courage," said the 20-year-old wannabe who now calls himself Snow. "I knew that if I could rock that crowd, I could rock any crowd."

After eight months in jail awaiting trial, Snow was cleared of all charges and released. Since then, however, he has continued to have a rocky relationship with the law. In one year, he served nearly 10 months of a one-year sentence in Ontario's minimum security Midland Correctional Centre for assault causing bodily harm. But he has also managed to be phenomenal success as a rapper recording artist. The song that he wrote in prison, "Defender," shot straight to the top of the charts in both Canada and the United States, where it has spent seven weeks in the number 1 position—a Canadian achievement matched only by Bryan Adams.

In fact, *Defender* is a catchy but largely incoherent ramble, much to Snow's pain. He and his regular collaborator, the rapper-chatterbox, are usually destined to become the surprise international hit of the year. A new dispatch from the street, it deals with an arrest with lyrics that include "Defence miss said Daddy Snow I stabbed someone down

the time, a lefty been blown down." At 19, *Defender* is doing with a flourish on the reggae and Asian charts. And the song is getting airplay even in Jamaica, where it is apparently the Irish-Canadian's top style country.

At the same time, Snow's debut album, *12 Dollars of Snow*, has hit platinum with Canada and U.S. sales of 100,000 and one million, respectively—largely on the strength of *Defender*. The rappingly handsome rapper, who has a perfectly strong Jamaican inflection, is scheduled for an April 26 appearance on *The Tonight Show*. And now, with a record deal, the would-be ballad God, *Fire Down Heart*, and a Canadian tour starting in June, Snow is out to prove that he is a one-hit wonder.

Snow's success appears to have more to do with talent than sociality. The young artist covered all 12 tracks on his album. And he is clearly at ease with a variety of pop styles, including rap and rhythm and blues, as well as dancehall. Snow's entry into the music world has been carefully orchestrated. Without a video or any mention of the artist's race, his American label, EastWest Records, told one local radio station, *Washin' Away*, to play his single track, *Lawdy Bitch*. Meanwhile, with critics and radio free to speculate on the artist's race, his American label, EastWest Records, told one local radio station, *Washin' Away*, to play his single track, *Lawdy Bitch*. Meanwhile, with critics and radio free to speculate on the artist's race, his American label, EastWest Records, told one local radio station, *Washin' Away*, to play his single track, *Lawdy Bitch*.

And his New York managers, Steve Salera and David Day, who represent such top talents as Liza Minnelli and Cyndi Lauper, chose to play down Snow's race and his criminal past—although they will provide copies of an RCMP list of the rapper's convictions to skeptical journalists. Said Salera: "We felt he should be judged on his talent, not his skin color. As for his criminal record, it's what it is."

During a break from New York afternoons at his recording base, Snow was in Toronto last week visiting family and friends—including his girlfriend of six years, Tami Fildberg, a 24-year-old model. The son of a taxi driver and a housewife who divorced when he was three weeks old, the rapper says that he grew up with few opportunities or ambitions. Living with his mother, Dawn, an older brother and a younger sister and brother in the Alhambra projects, he succumbed to a vicious cycle of alcohol abuse and street fights. Following with gangs,



Snow: brawl, prison, Jamaican dancehall and a number 1 hit with *Defender*

including one called the Irish Republican Brotherhood, he dropped out of Grade 9. "I never had nothing to do except drink and fight," Snow recalled in an unfiltered voice that somehow fits his laconic jaw. "Some times, I'd fantasize that I was Bruce Lee, or maybe one of the guys in Kung Fu. But mostly, I just hung out and got into trouble."

Snow did find time, however, to develop his skills as a dancehall rapper. His Jamaican-born performing partner, DJ (patronymic Mar) said Snow recalls that at basement parties where Snow first began rapping, his friend was the only white person there. "People would think that was a cop or something," said Prince. "That when he started rapping, people broke out." Snow developed a delivery that broves a kind of stylized stutter and sassy repetition of words, broken periodically by his smooth tone singing verse.

But he continued to drink and alcohol as landed his temper. His last fight, two years ago, threatened to kill him, then bleeding on his face. "During a bar one night, Snow got into an argument and beat another man with a crowbar. He later pleaded guilty to assault causing bodily harm and was sentenced to a year at Midland House. By that time, DJ Prince had introduced Snow to New York rap artist

MC Slick, who in turn introduced the rapper to managers Salera and Day. With Slick producing, the rapper, Prince and some backing musicians went into the studio in early 1990 to record *12 Dollars of Snow* and completed it before the rapper had to learn his jail term. He was released on Jan. 11, just in time to see his album hit record stores. (It is on shelves now and January, 1992.)

Snow says that if he had not found music, he probably would have got into crime by now. "Probably the Mafia," he joked, adding, "I was applying." Now, he insists that his criminal days are over. He is making enough money to plan on buying his mother a house in Florida. Last year, he left Alhambra and moved into an apartment in another Toronto suburb occupied by his girl friend and her mother. He also has an apartment in New York City. And he credits new friends, including Slick with helping him get out of trouble. Snow also says that he found the prison years supportive of his budding music career. Last December, Chris Carrilli, senior assistant superintendent at Midland House, granted him a pass for an appearance on the *Midnightline* TV channel. And when

his *Defender* video got its first broadcast, the rapper says that he watched it from the prison house—and cried from the other inmates. "The day I got out, my friends picked me up in a white limo," he recalled. "I wasn't allowing off. I just wanted to prove that this is a different life now that I'm free as good again, in a good car—and not coming back."

The bigger challenge may be winning credibility as a performer. Most reviews of Snow have mixed comparisons with Vanilla Ice, the white American rapper whom critics dismissed as an exploiter of knee-knocking black rap music. But according to Salera, Snow's role in dancehall music, a style recently popularized by the Asian stream success of Japanese star Shabba Ranks, is legitimate. "He knows that culture and obviously loves it," said Salera. In agreement is Robert Harvey, leader of the veteran Toronto reggae band Message, with whom Snow performed briefly in 1990. "He grew up in the projects with Jamaican friends," said Harvey, himself a native of Jamaica. "Dancehall is more natural for him than rock 'n' roll."

Despite Snow's own pugilistic past, his songs have few references to fighting or guns. In fact, the performer says that reggae music, even in the definitions of Bob Marley, he is a peace and social unity. As for his own success, he hopes that it might help other Toronto dancehall artists, including the multitalented Galture Shook and Jamaican-born Carla Marshall, who recently signed with EastWest Records. Marshall's manager, Dennis Jones, admits that Snow's sudden success bodes well for the future of reggae. But she adds that it is too early to tell whether Snow has the talent to stay on top. "He has only had one hit single," said Jones. "People want to see what else he can do."

As his latest single tests the waters on radio and Snow himself reaches a bar for his first-ever tour, the more he seems an unlikely, if not a surprise, success. But Darrin O'Brien, full of his newfound confidence, says that there is no doubt he can produce another hit song like *Defender*. He added, with a chuckle, "I just hope I can do it with and having to go to jail."

NICHOLAS JENNINGS

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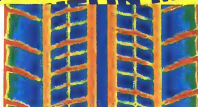
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Our folded belt architecture uses Aramid and steel plies for a strong but ultralight belt package.



Michelin XGT Z's dissipate heat faster, which helps to prevent tread blocks from chunking or tearing.

Michelin Introduces The Higher Performance Tires.

Skidpad anyone? Our stronger casing generates higher cornering forces. And the XGT Z has more casing strength than the 1g. barrier.

Viper isn't the only car with our technological edge. Ferrari, Porsche and Bugatti insist on Michelins, too.

The Dodge Viper is a revolution. So is the only tire selected to go on it, the Michelin XGT Z. Both designed for enthusiasts who believe if you can't be first, why bother.

Better acceleration, better braking, greater high-speed integrity and cornering stability. Plus all the quality and value you expect from a Michelin. That's what we mean by higher performance.



MICHELIN®

BECAUSE SO MUCH IS RIDING ON YOUR TIRES.®

There's a Michelin that's right for you. See your dealer for details.

In a high-tech shootout, Viper engineers chose Michelin. Check us out as closely as they did. We think you'll choose a Michelin, too.